The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887. No. 112

We try to act square, good people. Dont stare! nor think that we care that competitors blare. We treat the world fair, and carry an air of conviction you'll swear when you visit us where our store shows the rare, richest bargains to spare. Our goods always wear, stand all tug and all tear, our profits are bare, we always will dare our stock to compare with all who despair of trying to bear a candle in air to compete with the fair, honest efforts of merchants who deal on the square.

THE SQUARE.
BY
A. GILMORE,
The Leading Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET, - - VICTORIA, B. C.

A CASE OF
BROADWAY VESTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, THE LEADING TAILORS.
☞ CALL EARLY AND GET THE CHOICEST PATTERNS.

For the Newest Goods,
For Assortment,
For Quality,
For Latest Styles,
For Low Prices,
THE B.C. BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS NO EQUAL IN THE PROVINCE.
CALL and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
POST OFFICE BOX 34. H. MANSELL, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 75 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional for the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates:—Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $1 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A first class waiter at the Oriental. Apply at once to Wm. McKEON. my 19-2t

TO AGENTS — THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Rowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

LOST.

ONE BLACK HORSE, white stripe on forehead and three white legs. Finder by returning same to Lochin, Connolly & Co.'s, Esquimalt, will be suitably rewarded. my20 tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

ANY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishing for a quiet, pleasant place to board and lodge, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office, will please address "SUNNY BANK," at this office. my5

TO RENT.

TO LET.—For some months, a comfortable house on Rae street, fully furnished, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 178, Victoria. may18 4t

TO RENT.—A small furnished house, quite in the country, with garden, about half-hour's walk from P. O. Use of stable if required. Apply to Messrs Lowenberg, Harris & Co. may16.

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. my4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE (two story), with business stock of Hair and Fancy Goods. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. Immediate possession can be given, and terms will be sold if required. Apply on premises to MADAME WHARTON, Yates street, second house above Douglas street. ap21 1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade, centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Rainier and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,000. Also for sale, 240 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HINDERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LINDSAY, Lulu Island. ap12 DAW

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fitzgerald streets. may9 12m R. S. ESNOUF, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are guaranteed in the Province. P. O. 148 YATES STREET. feb9dly

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WHOLE AND SEPARATE TENDERS ARE invited up to 2 p.m. Wednesday, 25th inst., for the erection and completion of a two story brick building on Mine Tye Hoe, Amor De Cosmos Bay. We reserve the right to reject any and all tenders. S. C. BURRIS, Architect. Moody build'g ass., Broad and Yates sts. ap 19

VICTORIA THEATRE.
For One Week, commencing Monday, 23rd
WE PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH FUN!
MR. & Mrs. George S. Knight
And their Company of Musical Comedians.
MONDAY—"Over the Garden Wall."
TUESDAY—Rudolph." WEDNESDAY—"Otto"
New & Catchy Songs, Dances & Medleys.
Last Appearance, SATURDAY, May 28.
may 19 3t

SUMMER GOODS.
STRAW HATS,
15 Cents to $1.50 each.
Linen Hats and Helmets. Celluloid Collars & Cuffs.
Gauze Underwear. Alpaca and Linen Coats.
Regatta Shirts.
Calico Ties, 5 cents each. Serge and Flannel Suits.
Bathing Tights, &c., &c.
ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.
Mechanics' Cash Store
48 JOHNSON STREET,
mar24

Delta Stock Yard,
LADNER'S LANDING.
NOTICE OF SALE OF
75 HEAD OF CATTLE
10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 4 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.
Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. D & W

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.
DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.
May 21, - G. W. Elder.
AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.
Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.
No Freight received after 4 p.m. on Friday, 20th May.
WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. may19

RAILWAY BELT LANDS.

Report of the Government Commissioner, H. H. Smith, of the Winnipeg Board.

Their Agricultural, Pastoral and Timber Resources—A Rich, Fertile Valley.

Mr. H. H. Smith, government land commissioner, in his report to the government says: The administration of lands within the railway belt in British Columbia is in charge of Mr. H. B. W. Aikman, at New Westminster, but as surveys proceed it will be necessary to open other offices for the convenience of intending settlers.

THE RAILWAY LANDS

comprise an area of about nine and a half million acres, forming a belt forty miles in width from the eastern limit of British Columbia to tide-water at Port Moody. The greater portion of this belt is still practically unexplored; and, as regards the extent of agricultural capabilities, but little accurate and reliable information has been obtained, except as to New Westminster District and the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, in the Yale-Kamloops District. Several parties of government surveyors are now engaged in surveying this tract in accordance, except as to road allowances, with the Dominion lands system of surveys, and, until their reports have been made to the department, satisfactory data cannot be given, but there is good reason to believe that the available area of agricultural and pastoral lands will prove to be of much greater extent than has been estimated hitherto.

CLIMATICALLY

speaking, the belt may be said to be divided into three distinct districts, which may not inaptly be called the Coast, Central and Mountain Districts. In the first of these—known as New Westminster District—the climate is mild, humid and equable, and it is said to closely resemble that of the South of England. It is also one of the most fertile and beautiful districts in the province. Rich in timber, coal, fruit, fish, game, and agricultural resources.

THE AVAILABLE AREA

of Dominion lands therein suitable for agricultural, fruit raising and dairying purposes, may be estimated at from 500,000 to 750,000 acres. About one-third is already settled upon. The soil of its numerous valleys, such as the Fraser, the Serpentine, Nicomekl, Campbell, Coquitlam, Pitt, Stave, Harrison, Salmon, Sumas, and the Chilliwhack, with its numerous tributaries, is of a deep black vegetable mould and delta deposits underlaid by a clay subsoil. On the ridges and uplands the soil is for the most part sandy and clay loams, very gravelly, with clay subsoil, easily drained, and considered unrivalled for fruit growing. For strength and richness the delta lands are unexcelled by any in the Dominion, and, fairly cultivated, the yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips and root crops of all kinds, is at least equal to that of any other part of the Dominion.

THE UPLANDS,

when cleared and brought under cultivation, are almost equally rich and productive, but they are more suitable for fruit. The average cost of clearing and fitting these uplands for planting or cropping exclusive of stumping, is considered to be not less than $75 per acre; whilst alder and willow bottoms, including stumping and ditching, will not average more than $60 per acre. In the central, or Yale-Kamloops district, the climate materially differs from that of the coast. It is drier at all seasons, hotter in summer, with little or no rainfall, and colder in winter, the latter lasting from two to four months, with snow from six inches to two feet deep. This district is more suitable for grazing than agricultural purposes. The river bottom lands, however, are extremely fertile. Large areas of otherwise fertile lands will remain unproductive until some systematic scheme shall have been adopted for conducting water

FOR IRRIGATING PURPOSES.

The system of irrigation by artesian wells, which has proved so successful in redeeming waste lands in California, has never been tried in British Columbia. There is no reason, however, to doubt but that it would prove equally beneficient in this district. When artificial irrigation has been resorted to, the lands are quite as productive as those of the New Westminster district. The area of available lands suitable for pastoral and agricultural purposes will probably not exceed 1,500,000 acres. The

MOUNTAIN AND KOOTENAY DISTRICT

so far as relates to the railway belt may be said to be the great timber bearing region of the eastern interior, and its inexhaustible forests of Douglas pine, spruce and cedar, are destined to become the chief source of the lumber supplies for the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. Its agricultural capabilities, compared with the whole area, are limited. There is, however, good reason to believe that many of its valleys will prove extremely fertile and susceptible of supporting a considerable farming population.

AS A MINING REGION

it is generally believed to be the future "El Dorado" of the Dominion. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal are known to exist in abundance in the Rocky mountains, and in the Gold and Selkirk Ranges and other localities, but the inaccessibility of this district and the difficulty of transporting supplies have hitherto proved a great barrier which even the hardy prospector could never successfully overcome. Hence, as yet, but little is positively known as to the extent and riches of the mineral resources. The climate of this district is similar to that of all mountain regions; severe cold with heavy snowfall in winter, and oppressive heat in the valleys during the summer months.

A Popular House.

Among the many hotels in the city there are few more popular than the Brunswick, now owned by Mr. W. E. Osterhout, who bought out his partner, Mr. William Peent, about a month ago. The entire building has been thoroughly renovated—cleaned, calcimined papered and varnished—and new beds and furniture have been added throughout. It is practically a new place, and as the charges are extremely moderate it is not surprising that the accommodation (for fifty guests) is sometimes found insufficient. There is no bar, which to many is a still greater attraction.

—Mens and Boys' Holland Coats, at Jeffree's.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A Budget of Interesting Gossipy News—The Sports.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE PASTIMES OF THE SEASON.

NOTTINGHAM, May 3.—With the growth of springtime, says a London correspondent, men are getting themselves into condition for the sports and pastimes of the season. Lawn tennis nets are being spread here, there, and everywhere, and at Lord's and at the Oval, cricketers are practising with much zeal. Next week preliminary matches will be played at the Oval, and here Londoners will have the first taste of the cricket season. Surrey will play a tremendously strong team this year, and it is understood that one or two wonders will come to light in the Colts' match at the Oval.

A NEW VEHICLE IN WESTMINSTER.

A pretty little toy or hobby vehicle was driving about among the primrose people yesterday evening at Westminster. A boy about five years of age was perched jauntily on the box of a miniature hansom cab, in the shafts of which was a small and docile goat, furnished with a full set of harness, and answering intelligently to the guiding reins. To complete the turn-out, another boy, about four years of age, was comfortably seated inside the vehicle, apparently much enjoying his ride.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR "SIT" WORTH.

A gentleman who recently returned from a tour in the United States says: "I was amused by an idea given me by an American in office. I asked how much his situation was worth; he answered $600, besides stealings. This was frank and honest. In England the word would have been softened down to perquisites. I afterwards found that it was a common expression in the States to say a place was worth so much besides cheatage."

B. COLUMBIA NEWS IN NOTTINGHAM.

My Nottingham exchange says: "Indian methods of moral suasion are strange. A man took a keg of whiskey to an Indian camp at False Creek, B. C., in the hope of being able to dispose of it. The Indians did not feel complimented by the visit, however, and they took the man and forced him to sit upon the keg three days and three nights. Then the end of the keg was knocked out and the liquor spilt."

THE NIHILISTS AND THEIR PLOTS.

The Paris *Matin* publishes an important interview with M. Pierre Lavroff, the Chief in Paris of the Geneva Nihilist Committee. M. Lavroff declares that the statement that the Nihilist groups had resolved to abstain from further deeds of violence is false. He added that continued attempts upon the life of the Emperor of Russia might be looked for shortly.

"A DEATH IN THE DESERT."

Lady Butler's picture in the Royal Academy, "A Death in the Desert," was painted from an incident sketched by the lady on the spot. Lady Butler was with her husband while he was Governor at Wady Halfa, and witnessed the burial of a young English soldier two hours after death. A number of camels in different attitudes supply a striking feature of this scene in the wilderness.

CROPS RUINED BY A SNOWFALL.

A telegram from Digne, in the department of the Basses Alpes, states that a heavy fall of snow occurred there on Saturday night. On Sunday the snow there lay eight inches deep. All the fruit trees being in full blossom the crop is said to be absolutely ruined. The occurrence is described as unprecedented.

THE WEATHER.

The hills in the Lake district are again covered with snow, which has fallen during the last two nights. On some of the Cumberland hills it is several feet deep. It snowed very heavily last night in Nottingham and the weather has been bitterly cold during the past three days with heavy rain.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTON.

A telegram from Paris says it is stated in quarters well informed as to revolutionary movements that the dynamite faction, of which there are several members on the continent at the present moment, is showing renewed activity, and preparing a "demonstration" for the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

It has been definitely decided that the naval review commemorative of Her Majesty's jubilee will be held on July 23rd. Her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family in England at the time will be present at Spithead on that occasion.

JEWELS IN A WRECK.

In the wreck of the Tasmania £40,000 worth of jewels belonging to an Indian prince who was on his way to London for the jubilee were lost. Captain Yates, late of the Afghan frontier Commission, lost a number of very valuable documents.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne a Chinaman of mandarin rank is resident who is wedded to a young English lady of high culture. He speaks a little English, and is learning more, and the lady is picking up Chinese. J. H.

A Very Strange Man.

It has been the good fortune, or otherwise, of our reporter to meet men of many different kinds in this great and glorious country. There are individuals in the very midst of this community who would claim to have arrived here with Vancouver if they had not the insurmountable obstacle of years to overcome, and yet if one listens to the stories told by some people and kept a record of the time the different experiences covered according to the narrator's own picture, he could be proved to be older than Vancouver, the navigator, and he lived to this day. But to the point about the "very strange man." He came to this country in '38; he returned to Canada and was an active man in protecting his country against the Fenians in '67. He helped to build the old Dawson route from Thunder Bay to the Northwest angle, and he afterwards assisted General Wolseley in the first expedition up to the Red River country. He was a hero at Batoche and Cut Knife, besides helping to discover for Major Rogers the Kicking Horse Pass, and now he knows of a gold mine that no one else has ever yet heard about. He thinks of going to Alberni, but owing to a temporary stringency in the money market he endeavored to borrow a few dollars. When you can get a combination that came to this country before '62 and was a member of the "first expedition" and helped to build the C. P. R. you have a strong card, but you ought to get a look at his papers. It is getting so now that a man will sink all other distinction if he can prove that he was here before the fire.—*Vancouver News.*

O'BRIEN AT OTTAWA.

Popular Demonstrations in His Favor Whilst en Route.

Is Received at the Capital with Great Enthusiasm.

OTTAWA, May 20.—A Toronto dispatch says that at the various stations along the route crowds had gathered to get a look at the man whom Canadians call "that dare devil Irishman" who fears nothing. He was greeted with cheers intermingled with occasional groans. A committee of citizens and Land Leaguers from Ottawa met the train at Moberley, 175 miles out. The deputation was composed of prominent gentlemen and as the train slowed up at the Grand Union station at Ottawa at 5:30 p. m., it was seen that an immense crowd had assembled. The crowd commenced tremendous cheering as O'Brien stepped on the platform, and this enthusiasm was manifested again and again. On leaving the station the party were driven to the Russell house, not far from the parliamentary buildings. When O'Brien entered the rotunda of the hotel, some one in the surging throng tried to cheer for the Queen and to repeat the scene generally that was witnessed at the Queen's Park, Toronto. But the cheers for O'Brien and the groans for Lansdowne were above everything else. In the Royal Roller rink later on 5,000 persons were packed. Large pictures of Gladstone and Parnell were placed in front of the platform, with the Canadian and American flags and a motto in large green letters, "God Save Ireland." In one corner of the building was massed a large body of students from Ottawa, about 3,000 in number, mostly Americans, who shouted in a chorus "O'Brien" amid thunders of applause. The platform was occupied by a large number of priests, members of parliament and prominent citizens. As O'Brien stepped on the platform the vast audience arose as one and cheered enthusiastically. Not another man could get into the hall. The whole demonstration was plainly an answer to Toronto's attack and every body was talking of annexation. Richard Nagle, one of the most prominent citizens, said: We want annexation. "We do not want any pauper-stricken landlords coming over here to disgrace and shame themselves." An address of welcome was read by Prof. H. J. Frawley, of Ottawa. Then followed the reading by the the secretary, J. S. Gray, of two telegrams, which set the audience frantic. Men cheered and yelled until they could do so no longer. J. L. Dowling, president of the St. Patrick Association, introduced O'Brien, who spoke as follows: I am proud to learn that I am, I believe, the first representative of the Irish people who has ever set foot in this, the capital of the Canadian Dominion; and standing here at the seat and in the centre of Canadian independence, I cannot help thinking that, it like you, we had a parliament of our own on College Green it would not be necessary for us to travel across the world to worry you with the sorrows and sufferings of our people, and to subject you to so crucial a test of your sympathy with Ireland. (Applause.) Our business here is a matter of life and death to 500 human beings, who your Governor-General has doomed to eviction and destruction. O'Brien then proceeded at considerable length in this strain, and in the most caustic manner, to denounce those who had attacked him and his friends, and then in turn to arraign Lord Lansdowne as morally responsible for the act. It was after 11 o'clock when O'Brien and his friends reached the Russell Hotel and sat down to a banquet which had been prepared for him, at which were present over 200 guests. It was a sumptuous affair. The whole proceedings formed a marked contrast to the Toronto demonstration.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Contributions in Victoria for the Nanaimo Sufferers.

COLLECTED AT CITY HALL.

Alpha Lodge No. 2344	10 00	R. J. Styles	10 00
Mrs. W. Walker	2 00		
Geo Wynne	2 50		

COLLECTED BY MRS. W. C. WARD.

W C Ward	20 00	H R Reaves	2 50
Lord Jnolleryer	10 00	E A Wood	2 50
H Ruckle	5 00	W R Jones	2 50
A Davidson	2 00	R L Barnes	3 00
T S Milligan	2 50	H R	2 50
R Croft	2 50		
Geo E Parker	2 50		

BY MRS. J. D. CAMPBELL.

Joseph Milton	2 50	Jno Waddell	1 00
Chas Fisher	7 50	Ah Yet	50
S Jones	2 50	Jno Sullivan	1 00
H Harris	5 00	Cap Jones	1 00
Jas McAuran	1 00	J Gibson	1 00
C Kwg	1 00	Geo Smith	1 00
J Parrell	1 00	H Chickman	1 00
W Rothwell	10 00	A McArthur	1 00
P Everett	5 00	S Delair	1 00
A Strachan	1 00	S Mason	1 00
J Bland, sen	5 00	D McIntosh	1 00
C Black	5 00	J Smart	5 00
C Hopkins	1 00	A McNevin	2 50
H F Dillon	2 50	P Elliott	50
Wah Lung	25	A Robinson	50
J P Pierce	2 00	Geo Yo Shaw	50
J T Jackson	1 00	J Boyle	1 00
Jas Richardson	1 00	A Coulson	50
E Wetsuck	1 00	H Smithe	1 00
Jno Russell	10 00	J R Morrison	50
L Smith	2 50	H Eagle	1 00
Sing Lee	50	S Johnson	1 00
C Williams	5 00		
R Downer	5 00	Total	$2,827 19
H Graham	5 00		

HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

Wm McNiffe	50 00	C. Doering	5 00
Thos Garrin	20 00	J Bayley	5 00
O'Brien & Hill	20 00	Thomas Flewin	5 00
J McCartney	20 00	Bank Exchange	5 00
Harrison & McAlister	10 00	93 Long	5 00
		George Marsden	5 00
Powers & Johnson		C B McCluskey	5 00
	10 00	Jas Cowan	5 00
F W H Wrinch	10 00	T J Jones	5 00
John Boyd	20 00	C Pagden	5 00
E D Norton	10 00	Morrison	5 00
E H Spencer	10 00	D McLandish	5 00
A C Cowper	10 00	Dorsey & Bayley	5 00
A McDonald	10 00	T Bebington	5 00
F W Ward	10 00	John Walsh	5 00
Pringle	10 00	S Hall	2 50
J Berryman	10 00		
Thos Perry	5 00	Total	$287 50
Joseph Irvine	5 00		

CORRECTIONS.

R. Homfray, $10. This amount was incorrectly credited to R. Humphreys. Wm. Powell, $4 instead of $1 as reported.

The Biggest Cargo.

The steamship Walla Walla arrived at the Inlet on Wednesday morning last from San Francisco with a cargo valued at $300,000. The *News* says it is by long odds the largest and most expensive that ever entered the Inlet. The following is the freight list: 20,125 lbs. leather, 478 rolls China matting, 43 bales dry hides, 71 rolls sole leather, 35 rolls harness leather, 2 rolls calf skins, 46 bales wools, 51 cases leather, 3 bales skins, 7,111 barrels sugar, 111 rolls leather, 478 rolls matting, 260 bales wool, 43 bales dry hides, 106 rolls leather, 2 bales calf skins, 46 bales wool, 54 cases leather. All of which is for the east via the C. P. R. and represents 150 carloads or ten trains of fifteen cars to a train.

Mutiny.

The sealing schooner Lottie Fairfield, Capt. White, arrived from the north last night. The captain preferred a complaint against his men of refusing duty on the high seas, and four officers visited the ship and arrested the whole crowd—about a dozen. The alleged mutiny is said to have occurred in the locality of Queen's Charlotte Island. Supt. Bloomfield takes the ground that offences of this character do not properly come under the cognizance of the city police, and we incline to agree with him, to the extent at all events that the expenses of the investigation which will follow the arrests should be paid by the Dominion or provincial authorities. The bold buccaneers will appear in police court to-morrow.

DISALLOWANCE POLICY

The Matter Reaches a Climax—Serious State of Affairs.

Winnipeg's Position is Threatened by the C. P. R.

MONTREAL, May 20.—Matters between the C. P. R. and the Manitoba Government, over the construction of railways to the boundary line have reached a climax. The Provincial Legislature wants to grant charters giving this privilege despite opposition from the Dominion Government and notwithstanding the monopoly clause in the great Transcontinental Company's contract. Sir George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific R. R. wired Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, last night, stating that if the latter's intention of granting a charter to the Northern Pacific to build an independent line from the boundary line to Winnipeg was carried out the result would be disastrous to that city. He, in effect, threatens to establish the principal western shops of the C. P. R. R. at Fort William. It is understood the Canadian Pacific officers also telegraphed subsequently, threatening to build a direct line from Selkirk to Portage la Prairie, thus giving Winnipeg the go by.

TORONTO'S BAD BLOOD

Finds Its Way Into the Board of Trade Meetings—A Wild Scene.

TORONTO, May 20.—The closing scenes at the meeting of the Board of Trade last night were extremely exciting. The discussion on the question of Commercial Union with the United States stirred up the blood of the contending factions to a white heat. Mr. Macdonald's resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority. The previous question was then carried. After which a wild rush was made for the doors, whilst the loyal coterie took possession of the floor and shouted the National Anthem at the top of their voices. The result of meeting practically closes the discussion of the question of reciprocity by the Board.

A Train Held Up.

WACO, TEX., May 20.—The following particulars of the train robbery on the International and Great Northern Railroad at McNeil station have been learned. Twelve mounted men did the work. They went at it with so much system, and their plans worked so well that they received a large amount of money from the Pacific Express Co. A passenger on the train says: When the train pulled up at McNeil station it was found that the agent and two gentlemen were in charge of the robbers who were well mounted and armed. The robbers had placed a rolling log in front of the engine and the engineer and fireman were guarded by some of them, while the others proceeded to fire into the top of the cars. The passengers were told that if they kept quiet they wouldn't be molested. One of the passengers was shot in the hand and brakeman White had his cheek grazed by a bullet. The express agent refused to open the express car and the robbers broke open the car door and knocked the express messenger down; the safe was broken open and robbed. The amount of money obtained was variously estimated at from $21,000 to $55,000. After the robbers had secured the boodle they told the train man to roll the log off the track and they mounted their horses and rode away. The train was delayed about half an hour.

Who O'Brien Is.

William O'Brien, who has created such excitement in Eastern Canada, in consequence of his crusade against Lord Lansdowne, our Governor General, is a more than ordinary man. He is now in his 35th year, having been born in Cork in 1852. He is the sole survivor of a clever family, his father, mother, sisters and brothers having been prematurely taken away by consumption. For a man so young in years, and not of robust health, he has seen a great deal of public life. He began his public career by reporting for the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, which position he occupied when first observed by Mr. Parnell. He is a very vivid, descriptive writer. His narrations of the famine in the South and West of Ireland were such as to force the truth upon the country and hasten the legislation, which resulted in the first judicial reduction of the rack rents, which had been collected on many estates. Mr. O'Brien was selected to manage the journal started in the interest of the Land League. In 1881 *United Ireland* was established, but its editorials were so strongly personal that it was suppressed and its staff arrested. Mr. O'Brien was sent to Kilmainham jail as a suspect, but was never accused of any offence, though he remained in prison for six months. In 1883 he was elected to parliament for Mallow, and again in 1885. Mr. O'Brien is a clever speaker, and a master of a style keen, polished and passionate.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

—Bathing Drawers at Jeffree's.

SNOW AND HAIL STORM

Rough Weather in England—A Great Many Wrecks.

The Times Still After Parnell and Makes Fresh Charges.

STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

LONDON, May 20.—The second instalment of the recent series of articles on Parnellism and Crime appears in the *Times* of to-day. It deals with the league conventions held at Chicago and Philadelphia and the Clan Na Gael societies share therein, and refers to a message which it says Parnell sent to the Philadelphia Convention advising that a platform be framed which would enable us to continue to receive help from America.

FEARFULLY ROUGH WEATHER.

Fierce gales have prevailed and great damage has been done in various parts of England. In Kent the wind blew with the violence of a hurricane. Snow and hail stones have been experienced in the Lake districts of Scotland. In London trees in the parks were injured and many blown down. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on the coast.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Times* says: We are informed that extensive frauds have been committed on the agents of an American bank by means of forged letters of credit, which were presented simultaneously by a gang of skilful thieves, in six or eight leading cities of the continent. The forgers have not been captured.

NO FOREIGNERS INVITED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—It is stated that no foreign officers will be invited to witness the manœuvers of Russian troops this year.

ARRESTING RINGLEADERS.

BRUSSELS, May 20.—The police are arresting the leading agitators in the present labor strike.

RUSSIAN FESTIVITIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—The Czarowitch was last evening installed with great ceremony by Vlova Techerkaska as Betman of the Cossacks. The decree of appointment was publicly read to the Cossacks. The Czar thanked the Cossacks for their faithful services and the cordial reception they had extended to him and his family. The Czar then handed the Betman's baton to the Czarowitch, the presentation being attended with great pomp and ceremony, which included a superb exhibition of the Imperial regalia and the jewels. After this ceremony the Czar reviewed the Cossack regiment, and received a battery of young military pupils and two regiments of Cossack boys. Talmuck horsemen then gave an exhibition war game for the entertainment of the Imperial visitors and presented the Czarowitch with a cream colored horse. The day's ceremonies and exhibitions were followed in the evening by a magnificent display of fireworks and a grand ball.

LONDON'S POLITICAL GOSSIP.

LONDON, May 19.—Salisbury has refused to consent to the request made by the French Foreign office that he instruct the English Consul at Madagascar to apply to France for exequatur, which act would be a recognition of French protectorate, on the ground that he requires further time to consider the advisability of such a step. Joseph Ridgeway, who has charge of the British section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has received fresh instructions for his government and has returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

Floquat, President of the Chamber of Deputies, advocates a *pro tem* ministry.

The Bavaria diet has been dissolved. The elections for a new diet will be held on June 21st.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 19.—A gentleman in the confidence of Salisbury is negotiating with the Vatican in a semi-official capacity for the resumption of official relations between the Vatican and England.

Gen. Gene, commander of the Italian forces at Massowah, has disgusted the government from carrying out its Abyssinian expedition on the ground that the loss and difficulty of the undertaking would outweigh the probable gain.

CLOTURE AGAIN ENFORCED.

LONDON, May 19.—In the Commons Healey raised a discussion regarding the government's conduct in the latter's meetings in Ulster. Balfour disputed Healey's arguments, and contended that Earl Spencer, when Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, adopted a course simpler than that pursued by the present government. W. R. Smith proposed cloture, which was carried by 246 to 95.

BAVARIA'S NEW KING.

VIENNA, May 19.—It is reported that Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, will receive Emperor Francis Joseph's sanction to assume the Bavarian throne and that Emperor William's consent has already been obtained. This it is said was received when Prince Luitpold recently visited Berlin.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

PARIS, May 19.—A duel has taken place between Victor Koning, the husband of Madame Jane Hading, the well-known French actress and M. Lacour, a journalist who had written an article insulting to the Madame's reputation. M. Lacour was wounded.

WARNING NOTES.

PARIS, May 19.—Henry Rochefort, in *L'Intransigeant*, denounces the opportunist conspiracy to compel Gen. Boulanger to retire from the ministry, and warns the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the consequences in replacing Boulanger.

STRIKES.

BRUSSELS, May 19.—The metal workers of Belgium are joining in the strike inaugurated by miners. Workers in other trades are likely to follow suit. Eighteen thousand persons have struck in the centre district. Troops are being forwarded to prevent the committing of acts of violence.

VISITING DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Cardinal Gibbons is here visiting Archbishop Walsh.

Vancouver's Hall Tenders.

A meeting of the base ballers has been held in Vancouver and the following officers were elected: Thos. Stevenson, president; John Dougall, Jr., and J. Glendenning, vice-presidents; A. C. Perry, secretary; Mr. Beck, treasurer, and Messrs. A. Long, Larwell and Glendenning to act as a managing committee.

Good Investments.

We have several fifty dollar lots on the bay for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should call and see us. PEARSON & Co., Fort street, box 634.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for.....25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for.....$10 00
" six months.....5 50
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Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum.....10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

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is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

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Six months.....1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

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REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 50 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 75 cents. More than one month and not more than one month, 50 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

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Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

When making money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

To-day's issue of our morning contemporary gives indubitable evidence that the old man is once more at the bellows, and that the *Colonist* is itself again. When we referred to the reservoir question, and condemned the attempt of a minority of the Council to subvert the wishes of the majority, we knew that our remarks would call forth a reply from the editor of our Government street contemporary, for the reason that he is one of the minority responsible for the delay in water works construction. With characteristic effrontery and untruthfulness, the facts are misrepresented by our esteemed friend, who speaks about "corkscrew brigade," "contract" and "day labor," etc., to the exclusion of all argument and common sense. So far as his harmless witticism of "corkscrew brigade" is concerned, we will simply remind our contemporary that Mr. Higgins was the first member of the City Council to wend his way to the spiral stairs, for the purpose of defeating a motion to which he was opposed. Having set the example, he cannot now complain that others follow it.

But our contemporary over-looks one very important fact. At the meeting last week, (May 11) Mr. H. P. Bell's report was presented and read. This report was published in The Times, and it will be remembered that it fully endorsed Mr. Hendry's scheme and advised the execution of the work by day labor, even though it should cost more. Coun. Coughlan moved to lay the report over until the plans were completed. Coun. Pearse pointed out that there were no plans to "complete," and produced the completed plans of Mr. Hendry, which Mr. Bell had examined and approved. Coun. Barnard then moved in amendment to Coun. Coughlan's motion, that the report be adopted and the work be proceeded with at once, *as recommended by Mr. Bell*, which was carried by a vote of *five to three*. Surely this was decisive enough, and showed conclusively what was the wishes of a majority of the Council. The five who voted for Coun. Barnard's amendment—to proceed at once with the work by day labor—were Messrs. Grant, Harris, Pearse, Vigelius and Barnard. This happened only one week ago, and yet, at the next meeting of the council, held last Wednesday night, the minority made another attempt to delay the work. Two councillors (Messrs. Harris and Barnard) who had voted with the majority, were absent, and this was an opportunity which Mr. Higgins' "majority" of four took advantage of. Councillor Coughlan moved that no work be done on the reservoirs until the plans and specifications were submitted—a straight reversal of the decision arrived at the former meeting. For the time being, the sore-heads were undoubtedly in a majority, although they were a minority of the whole council independent of the mayor, and to defeat this nonsensical resolution, Messrs. Grant, Pearse and Vigelius vacated their seats. Higgins was beaten at his own game and the sore-heads were disconsolate and refuse to be comforted.

The expediency of prosecuting this important work either by day labor or by contract would be a fair subject for argument, but it has been decided. It has been proved that with the plant owned by the corporation, the rock excavation on the low service reservoirs has cost about $1.00 per yard, or perhaps a trifle less. No contractor, we are assured, can do the work at that price; but the objection of the consulting engineer to contract work, is not so much to its extra cost as it is to the character of the work that would thereby be done. He is of the opinion that a careless contractor might do irreparable injury to the rock bottoms, which could only be repaired at enormous expense. For this reason he recommends day labor. For our part we are prepared to believe that Mr. Bell, C. E., knows more about this matter than either one of the four men who are now airing their personal grievances, and who have the assurance to set themselves up as experts and the vanity to imagine that their views should prevail in opposition to the views of five councillors and the mayor, to say nothing of the professional opinions of Messrs. Bell and Pitts.

HOW NON-INTERCOURSE WOULD OPERATE.

There is an idea prevalent with many Americans that Canada is dependent on their country for her existence, and that without their patronage we could not possibly exist. The fact is forgotten that for every dollar the Americans leave or trade in Canada, that Canada leaves ten dollars in return. When the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was abrogated in 1866 it was believed by our American cousins that at last the stage had been reached in which it was possible for Canada to exist as an independent colony and that annexation was a question of but a short time. Since then the country has progressed at a rapid ratio. It is true the national debt is a considerable one, possibly such a one as will fully tax the recuperative power of the country for many years to come. The country is a large one; its extent is wide and its latent resources varied. The geographical position of the several provinces are such as to lead many to believe that it will be impossible to make confederation a success. No two provinces are identical in their interests. So far as Ontario is concerned, were the Americans to enforce non-intercourse she could simply laugh at them, for the reason that all the surplus products that are for sale by her are marketable in the world at large. That which she purchases in the United States could be manufactured within her own borders or imported from the United States. Non-intercourse would not only mean to them the cutting off of a large customer for their goods, but also great inconvenience in railway transit. Between the east and west some 400 cars, which now pass daily through Canada, would have to go some other way, to the loss and injury of western producers. They have no special leverage as against Ontario, but in regard to the fisheries of our Maritime coast and the coal interests at the Pacific Province they imagine they have the means of forcing important concession, if not of "starving Canada into annexation." What they say as to the fish is, we don't want to take fish within the 3-mile limit; we will fish on the verge or outside of it. What we demand is the right to sail into your harbors at will, for bait and supplies, and to send our catch over your railway to our own markets. What they say as to the coal, is, apply the boycott! But, as it happens, Canada fish and Canada coal are the best to be had. The cod of Nova Scotia is better than that of Massachusetts, and the coal of Nanaimo than that of California. Hitherto they have paid a higher price for British Columbia steam coal than for any other obtainable. For steaming purposes it is said to be equal to the best Welsh, or Cumberland coal, and superior to any found on the east coast of England or Australia, whence large supplies were formerly sent to California. Now one-third of the total consumption of coal in California is supplied from the Nanaimo field. The relative prices at San Francisco in 1884 were: For Nanaimo coal, $8.25; Australia and England, $5.87; Oregon and California, $5.10 per ton. For steam coal 1,800 pounds of Nanaimo coal is rated as equal to 2,400 pounds of Washington Territory coal, and 2,500 pounds of Oregon or California coal. The total exports of British Columbia in 1884 amounted to $3,099,814, of which the U. S. took $1,691,758, almost exclusively in coal, despite the duty of $1 per ton. It is now suggested at Washington that in this coal interest a powerful screw can be supplied to that part of the Dominion. Boycott them! Declare non-intercourse with them! is the cry which is now sought to be set up. But what then? Do they buy our coal to please us. Not a bit. They do so because it is profitable to themselves, and to refuse to do so would be not only cutting off their own nose, but would arouse a hornet's nest of resentment along the whole Pacific Coast within the United States against the Executive which so used its perogative. Such a bugaboo will not affright Canada.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

It must be evident to any one who takes the trouble to think upon the subject that our Provincial Government is fast drifting into that lamentable position of financial difficulty it found itself preceding Confederation; that is to say, without adequate revenue to meet expense of government, carrying with it the necessity of incurring indebtedness, and trusting to chances of better times to meet those obligations.

When we were a Crown Colony it was discovered the aid from the Home Government in providing for payment of governor and officials was not sufficient assistance to run the government, and as Victoria at that time was a free port, and had no customs revenue, recourse was had to direct taxation; but the amount realised being altogether inadequate to the demand it soon found itself hopelessly in debt to the tune of some $1,400.

We are now in a kindred position of financial difficulty in our connection with the Dominion, and just as the aid from the Home government was insufficient to meet the requirements of the Provincial government, and entailed hopeless indebtedness, so does the insufficient aid that we receive from the Dominion, now that we are confederated, put us in the same deplorable position.

At the last sitting of the Legislature, Finance Minister Robson tided over the difficulty, and disposed of this financial trouble by inducing the House to give their consent to raise a million of money by way of loan, urging as a plausible reason for asking for so startling an amount as he called it, the favorable state of the money market and the uncertainty of such favorable continuance.

By adoption of this proposition the angel of trouble has folded up his wings for the present, but this delusive lullaby of Finance Minister Robson will be but of short duration. This angel of trouble, at no distant time, will appear hoveringover us with outstretched wing, and nothing more likely than at the very next meeting of the Legislature, revealing may be this million loan well nigh absorbed, and the financial condition of the treasury, as in the case of the refund of the dry dock money, not materially benefited. No resort to such artificial expedients to bolster up our financial position will be found permanently adequate to meet forthcoming emergencies of which no one is more sensible than the gentleman acting as finance minister; but such unpleasant thoughts never for a moment disturb his equanimity, happy in the pleasing contemplation that by virtue of this loan he has secured for himself extended continuance in office with all the honors, privileges and profits therefrom arising.

JUNIUS.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Gazette Appointments.

John Clapperton, Esq., J. P., has been appointed assessor and collector for the Nicola Lake division, under the provisions for the purpose of "An Act to provide for the better protection of Cattle Ranges, 1876," and amending Act.

John Gilmore, Esq., of Nicola, to be a Justice of the Peace for the electoral district of Yale.

Harry Oswald Wellburn, Esq., Quamichan Lake, to be government agent for that portion of the electoral district situated on the mainland of Vancouver Island, vice H. Fry, Esq., J. P., resigned.

Amusements.

I. O. O. F.

Picnic and Regatta

—AT—

Shawnigan Lake,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887

The proceeds to be given to the Provincial

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

1. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, between crews of Lodges I. O. O. F. Prize, $25; entrance fee, $5. Three boats to enter or no race.

2. Single Sculls, outriggers, handicap, open to all comers. Morton Prize, $25; Second Prize $10, in case three boats enter. Entrance fee, $3.

3. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, handicap, open to all comers. First Prize, $25; Second Prize, $10. Entrance fee, $4.00. Three boats to enter or no race.

4. Dingy Race, short course, handicap. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

5. Pint Race, short course. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

6. Swimming Match. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

7. Walking Greasy Pole. Prize, $5. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Committee will provide three Four-oared boats. The railway fare of boats will be borne by the committee if sent the day previously.

Entries for all sports will be taken on the grounds.

Sports will commence at 1.30 p.m.

Starter—R. Broderick, Esq.; Judge—John Braden, Esq.; Referee—A. McLean, Esq.

Trains will leave Russell's Station as follows: 7 a.m.; 8.30 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 12 noon; 2 p.m.

Returning will leave Shawnigan Lake at 3.30 p.m.; 5.30 p.m.; 8.30 p.m.

Additional trains will run if necessary.

DANCING

Will continue all day and evening in the largest Dancing Pavilion erected in the Province.

Floor Managers—Messrs. McCandlish, Mixer and McIntosh.

Fare for the Round Trip.....$1 50
Children under 10.....25

To be had from the Odd Fellows or Jubilee Hospital Committees.

RICHARD JONES,
ap22 14 Hon. Sec'y.

BLUE RIBBON

PICNIC

IN AID OF THE

JUBILEE HOSPITAL,

On Tuesday the 24th May, 1887.

THE Blue Ribbon Club will celebrate the Queen's Birthday by holding a Picnic at the Agricultural Hall, Beacon Hill, commencing at 2 p. m. A programme of games will be provided. The Blue Ribbon Band will furnish music. Admission, 50 cts. may9-td

RACES—MAY 24, 1887.

Victoria Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road.

FIRST RACE—Colt Race, half mile, for 3-year olds; purse as per agreement with owners, with $50 added. SECOND RACE—Trotting, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; Purse, $125. THIRD RACE—Trotting, mile heats, best 2 in 3; free to all comers; Purse, $200.

Four to enter and three to start in all races. Horses of different owners. Entries to be made at the Pritchard House on or before 22nd May. Entries to all purses 15 per cent. All disputes to be settled on the track by the Judges.

ap29 td TAIT & DAVIS.

WONDERFUL!

THE STONE MAN!

Is now on Exhibition at the

BEE HIVE,

FORT STREET. ap19 1m

SALMON FISHING.

SEASON 1887.

ROBERT WARD & CO.,

WHARF STREET,

Have just received by Steamers and Railway their first shipment this Season of

J. & W. STUART'S

Patent Double-Knotted Salmon Netting, Twines, &c.

my9 1m end ROBERT WARD & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

The Genuine Tenacious Patent

LAWN TENNIS SHOES,

No Equal in Victoria.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,

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SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.

ANGUS & GORDON,

I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.

April 18th, 1887. A. OFNER.

Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

ap19 ANGUS & GORDON.

THE SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets.....$1,573,027 10
New Business during 1886.....$3,527,000 00

The rapid progress made by the Company may be seen from the following statement:

	Income.	Assets.	Life Assurances in force.
1872	$ 48,210 93	$ 546,461 95	$1,064,350 00
1876	102,822 14	715,944 64	2,214,093 00
1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,881,479 14
1884	276,379 65	1,274,397 24	6,844,404 04
1886	373,500 31	1,573,027 10	9,413,358 07

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia.

Office—Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria. my11 2mSUN

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices. Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand. Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria, March 17, 1887. 3m D&W

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Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED.

RAZORS, SCISSORS, CUTLERY, 4 EDGED TOOLS, sharpened at reasonable rates.

Groceries, Furniture, &c., &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ROBERT FOSTER,

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"DOMESTIC."

ITS CLAIM.

The "Domestic" is the best Sewing Machine ever made. It is best in plan and design, giving superior results in practical work; best in workmanship—the fitting, finishing and hardening of the working parts being most careful and exact, without the useless polishing of prominent non-wearing parts for the purpose of catching the eye. It has the best wood-work ever used on any sewing machine. No other sewing machine can show as good a record.

These facts are recognized

By its competitors everywhere in their endeavor to secure patronage by claiming equal or like degrees and qualities of merit.

"The best is always the cheapest," and the "Domestic" has proven itself to be the best.

50 Candle Power.

THE WANZER LAMP.

NO CHIMNEY. NO SMOKE. NO ODOR.

Burns only 1 Pint Coal Oil in 12 hours. Any grade of Coal Oil can be used, as it is positively Non-explosive.

THOS. W. FLETCHER,

Agent for B. C. my13

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OF CANADA.

Established 1864. Capital $1,000,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The most liberal Policies, giving most benefits of any Company. Indemnity for Partial Disablement.

TRIP TICKETS on sale as follows: For $3000 Accidental Death, or $15 Weekly Indemnity, covering passage to the following points:—To Nanaimo, 15c.; to Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle or Tacoma, 25c.; To Portland, Or., Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, 50c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks taken at the Lowest Current Rates of Premium according to the Hazard. Prompt settlement of losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New and Attractive Plans, not offered by any other Company. The only Company offering the popular Coupon Endowment, and Life Endowment and Annuity Investment Bonds. Send for Circulars giving full particulars.

Special deposits at Ottawa with the Government for each department.

Gentlemen who can influence business should address us.

HART & IRRIE,

Corner of View and Douglas streets, Victoria B. C.

General Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my 5-

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

COOPER'S

DIPPING POWDER,

Dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used for Ticks, Fly, Scab and all other Sheep Dipping purposes.

We have now a stock of this celebrated Powder and are prepared to supply it as required.

WELCH RITHET & CO.

apr 16-1mo Agents for B. C.

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
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RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers.

OFFICES—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. feb14 D&W tf

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.

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Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 688.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

jan26

FOR SALE.

MATHER'S LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

—ALSO,—

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store.

my19 12m

GENOVEVA.

Natural Sparkling Mineral Water Genoveva Brunnen Cologne.

Pronounced to be the most delicious Sparkling Water known. In addition to being as agreeable as Champagne it has TONIC QUALITIES of the highest order.

IT MAKES A SPLENDID

Long Drink, with Wine or Spirits.

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Agents for B. C. my12

THE OLD RELIABLE

JOHN BULL

BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA,

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov26 D&W

NEW BINDERY

C. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flower and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. A. ROEDDE.

Johnson St. bet. Broad and Douglas, north side. Victoria April 14. 1mo.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

in the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 60 inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

ap21 D. F. ADAMS.

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and puts now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be as in the past, to make the stove roomy in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DARRING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALITY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan13

THE CHINESE DOCTOR.

A CELESTIAL PHYSICIAN CHATS WITH A ST. LOUIS REPORTER.

The Study of Medicine in the Central Flowery Kingdom—Chinese Theory of Medicine—The Ruling Spirit—Circulation of the Blood.

Kwong Shang has been practicing medicine now for ten years, and has effected many wonderful cures. He is modest enough to say that the Melican physicians know a good deal about medicine and the file that that is heir to, but not as much as the Chinese demigods, whose dicts upon medicine have been followed unvaryingly for the last 8,000 years, and in which now some 400,000,000 of pig-tailed people have the most implicit and abiding faith. He said that there were many government and private colleges in China in which pupils were instructed; that a course in surgery occupied about four years, and in medicine six years. Before entering a medical college there the pupil had to be well versed in the Chinese classics, and be well educated in all things pertaining to religion, as well as history, manners and customs. Only the most learned men are allowed to instruct in medicine and to explain the meaning of passages in the books written by sages in long past centuries.

The examination of pupils was not conducted in the same manner as in this country. The preceptor takes before his pupils a man who has an ailment, and they each in turn examine him and determine from his symptoms what ails him. Then they write out their findings and state the disease, its causes and its cure, which, if it corresponds to the teachings of the books and the professor's understanding of the case, demonstrates that the pupils are competent to practice medicine without the risk of being beheaded as frauds and cheats. The pupil is then given his diploma, a board about half an inch thick, about six inches wide and eighteen inches long, on which appears in brass hieroglyphics the statement that the owner is competent to treat for all outside and inside complaints. This diploma is at the same time the medico's sign, and a counterfeit thereof is a counterfeit of a legal form, punishable by the most severe penalties.

THE CELESTIAL THEORY.

According to the celestial theory of medicine, which partakes much of the nature of their theology and philosophy, man is closely associated with and influenced by the external world. For instance, there are five planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, which are supposed to have influence over the five viscera, stomach, liver, heart, lungs and kidneys; that there are five elements in man, earth, wood, fire, metal and water, corresponding with five colors, yellow, green, red, white and black, and these related again to the five tastes, sweet, sour, bitter, pungent and salt. The combination of the blood and the breath, they hold, constitute life, and the withdrawal of one of these means death. With all this fanciful theory there is also woven into the system in a manner utterly inexplicable the belief in the androgynous nature of all things, that everything is part male and part female. Such a thing as experimenting in medicine is unknown. Dissecting they hold to be inhuman, and vivisection they denounce in unmeasured terms. With this view of these things it is impossible that the Chinese should have any surgery beyond perhaps taking off a mashed limb or cutting out a bullet. They have a sort of anaesthetic not so strong as chloroform, but it is seldom used, for, as Kwong Shang said:

"What's the use! Man hurts, put him to sleep. No good. Hurt all the same."

The heart, according to Kwong Shang, is the center of thought, the brain being, in the Chinese physiology, but an inferior part of the man. There is no chemistry required in a Chinese doctor. Pretty near everything that comes to hand is medicinal in its nature, and the Chinese pharmacopoeia is as extensive as their dictionary would be if they had one, for no word will express more than one idea.

The father of Chinese medicine was Shun Nong, and he lived about 5,000 years ago, being a sort of emperor or prince or demigod. Shun Nong was not made like an ordinary mortal. He was transparent, and could see right through himself. Whenever anything went wrong with him he just looked into himself to see what was the matter, and then took his medicine and marked how the dose got to the spot. He noted down all his observations in a book, and from these observations and his deductions therefrom succeeding generations of physicians have never once departed.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The Chinese believe that the blood is running in the veins, but Kwong Shang could not agree with the reporter that the blood was pumped from the heart. He believed that it was the air, a half of the vital principal, which kept it moving all the time. All such things as glands, nerves, ducts, etc., which are so prominent in the western physiology, are utterly unknown to the Chinaman. They can know nothing about these things, because of their opposition to the inhuman practice of dissection.

Kwong Shang's theory in treating an ailment is that there are certain channels leading to certain portions of the body, and that medicine placed in the mouth and swallowed goes directly through these channels to these portions. One of his medical books, which he exhibited to the reporter, contained a diagram of a statue called the Brass Man at Pekin, showing these various channels through which medicine passes. The channels run across each other, and through vital parts, with an absolute disregard of intersections and conspicuousness, and the diagram represents a plat of a mining district with the different claims running into each other in the most bewildering fashion. The only method of determining a patient's ailment is by examination of the pulse. There are, so said Shung Nong, and so say all his disciples to this day, twelve courses through which the pulses run, and the office of the pulses is to bring news from the important portions of the body as to their condition. Each wrist has three pulses, and each pulse two forms of development. The Chinese physician occasionally looks at the patient's tongue, but Kwong Shong is certain that no information could be gained as to the state of a patient's lungs by listening at the breast. It is quite a feature of practice to diet patients, and the failure of the patient to stick to the diet generally results in a row.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

Old Missions on the San Antonio.

To me there is something remarkably interesting in the churches, those monuments of the pious men who lived here in former times, and who devoted their whole energies to civilizing and Christianizing the savages. They left comfortable homes on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, or at least many of them did, and, coming here, gave their whole energies and lives to the advancement of beings, but little removed in their habits from wild beasts themselves. With the aid of these men they erected buildings which are now models of beauty. They cut stone and carved stone, made bricks and adobes; hewed planks and beams out of trees bordering the streams for rafters and doors, and then constructed proper dwelling places for the men and women they had converted. When we know what an aversion the Indian has for all kinds of labor we are astonished at the results obtained by these priests. This was no holiday task, but the continued work of months and years.—Texas Cor. Chicago Times.

Bank Examiner.

A movement is on foot in Pennsylvania to establish the office of bank examiner. His duties will consist of a rigid examination of the condition of the state financial institutions at regular and often occurring intervals.

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 29 Sooke District, thence one north 40 chains, thence one west 80 chains, thence one south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 32, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 8th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake about 50 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East, to the right bank of said slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 60 chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Indian Reserve Campbell river, and running West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr22-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr22-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria March 19th, 1887. mr23-law3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46 Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 250 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point on Ganges Harbor, south of the property of M. J. Norton, and containing 200 acres, more or less.

JOHN MOULTON.

and March, 1887. mr19 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, situate on Valdes Island, Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, thence run 80 east 60 chains, thence running north 100 chains; thence west to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of Lot 6 in said district; thence east 51 chains and 50 links; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 7 chains to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to place of commencement.

H. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap5 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing 160 acres more or less situate in Sayward District described as follows: Commencing at the north west corner of Lot 26 Sayward District, thence running west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; along the west boundary of Lot 26 to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Cabbage Island, containing four or five acres of land, more or less, situated in the west bay of Pumbo Island.

ISBACE PATTON.

April 28, 1887. ap28 2m

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

A. A. AARONSON,

ESTAB'D 1877

LICENSED PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. ap4

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood and Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,

Corner John and Government Streets

Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

FOR SALE,

A MODERN TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE,

Fronting on John Street in a commanding position. The property contains two full sized town lots cultivated as a garden. It has to be sold on account of ill health of the owner. For particulars apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co. ap28 1m Land Agent, Government St.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1863. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july18 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep9

THE OCCIDENTAL

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL,

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,

VANCOUVER.

New and complete in all appointments. feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop'rs.

Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fireproof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.

mar19 EMMA GOLD, Proprietress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN HANKIN, Proprietor. jan12 2m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

sept4 1y J. C. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept24 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

F. C. GOULDING,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,

Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SORBY,

ARCHITECT,

CORDOVA STREET, - VANCOUVER,

Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

REAL ESTATE.

R. LIPSETT,

REAL ESTATE BROKER, FINANCIAL AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Particular attention given to buying and selling Mining Stocks.

OFFICE—TROUNCE ALLEY, VICTORIA. my10

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and County Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various Lots on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb18

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.

Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.

Office open all night. Consultation free. ap13

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin

J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.

Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—Theatre Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. R. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. House built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. BEETON & Co.,
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C.

Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,

GROCER.

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in the family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan6 1mo

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. jan6 D&W

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call. 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Victoria. july10

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent. Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan3 1y

Notices.

Notice of Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ADMITTED AS a full partner, from the 1st instant, Mr. LOUIS GARCIA DUMBLETON. The style of the firm will henceforth be known as Hall, Goepel & Co.

HALL & GOEPEL.

Victoria B. C., April 26, 1887 ap 26-1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government street and the business will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PLANS of Victoria, British Columbia, abutting on Victoria Harbour, have been deposited with the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and with the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria B. C., and that an application has been made for the approval thereof by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

may19 1887-1mo C. BOSSI.

Notice To Creditors.

The creditors of A. W. & C. L. Ruson are requested to send in their claims, duly certified, to the office of J. H. TODD & SON on or before the 15th day of July next, on which day the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice; and the said assignees will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or of one they shall not have notice at the time of said distribution.

J. C. DEVLIN, } Assignees.
C. F. TODD, }

may14-2mo

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.),

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the articles and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 30, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

Portland Advertisem'ts

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,

Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM. LANNING & CO, Proprietors.

may14 1m

MRS. E. S. VIGOR

DESIRES to intimate to her friends and the public generally that she has just opened a

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store,

and solicits a share of their patronage.

MRS. E. S. VIGOR,

Corner Douglas and Pembroke Streets.

may3-1mo

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

mar14

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized

High Class Instrument

manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE

Bell Organ

has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street.

sept11

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.

Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,

nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

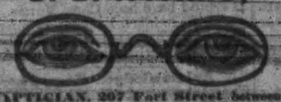
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER,

Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

S. S. HYAMS,



OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to suit twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION de29 12m

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Best and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES.

Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov2

PATENT MEDICINES.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Involuntary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, and denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are about introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many diseases of the kidneys. The lavishest compliments of thanks and it tells disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. McCurrach & Co., New Westminster; R. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stantial Debility, Impotency, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Boils, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilitic Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture receive near-like treatment. Pamphlet free. Call or write for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

COCKLE'S.

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

Consult DR. ROBERTS,

24½ KEARNY STREET.

He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question,

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease,

LOST MANHOOD,

Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stinted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Pales, Female Evs, Ear Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and Parlors privately arranged. Call or address Dr. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 24½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. HALLANDAINE,
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 18, 1887. mar19

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company

whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.

D. R. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver, Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria, Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria, Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,

Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass

Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminster for Victoria,

Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,

Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Tow nsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	5:15 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:40 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 a.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:30 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING, General Ticket Agent. Two doors north of Post Office. Government street.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ZEALANDIA,

June 2.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU.

The magnificent steamer "Australia," May 24.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California. nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro.....May 24, 2 p.m.
City of New York.....June 15, 2 p.m.
City of Sydney.....July 13, 2 p.m.
One of Right to Japan.....Aug. 10, 2 p.m.

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 1st and 15th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. aug 4 San Francisco.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

TOBACCO.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have received a fresh supply of Messrs. J. R. PACE & CO.'S Celebrated Tobaccos, as under:

ESCORT CHEWING, - - 13 Oz. Plugs.
do. do. - 16 Oz. do. Smooth.
SCROLL TAG SMOKING, 7 Oz. Twists.
do. do. do. 14 Oz. Tibbets.
KENTUCKY SMILE, CHEWING.
CROSS SWORDS, LONG CUT, SMOKING.

Myrtle Navy, Climax, Jackson's Best, and other kinds always on sale.

Sole Agents for Duke's Cameo Cigarettes.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Boating Suits at Jeffree's.

—The Vancouver merchants are signing an agreement to close at 8 o'clock.

Thirty Days more for bargains at Denny's Clearing-Out Sale.

—A large assortment of summer ties now opening at Jeffree's.

—The Elder will sail at 1 p. m. to-morrow for Frisco.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FRAHM, the ARCHITECT

—NEW ARRIVALS—Lawn Tennis shoes at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson St.

—The printers of Portland are getting up a fund for the benefit of the Nanaimo sufferers.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine.

—Port Townsend *Argus*: Divorces granted this week: Caroline Tibbals from Henry L. Tibbals.

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House.

—The steamship Idaho sails from Portland for the Sound, this port and Alaska, this evening.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—Lawn Tennis Shoes in great variety, just arrived at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store opposite Post Office.

—We are assured that the horse races at the Driving Park, next Tuesday, will be of more than ordinary merit. Entries close next Monday night.

—The employees of the Royal City Planing Mills Co., New Westminster, have contributed $622.25 to the Nanaimo relief fund.

—CLEAR THE TRACK—Give Pendray & Co.'s QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP a show; it is the best ever offered to the public as a laundry and toilet soap combined; try it.

—A house and lot, situated in one of the best parts of the city, for sale; lovely view, good drainage and water. Address X, TIMES office.

—No need of spoiling your hands or injuring your finest fabrics, if you will use Pendray & Co.'s "QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP."

—Tomb and Headstones, Monuments, in Marble, imported and local Granite, Mantle pieces and Wash Stands in Marble, artistically executed, and at reasonable rates, at George Rudge's Marble Works, Douglas street, Victoria. Call and see specimens of work.

—The cricket club at the terminal city has ordered a complete outfit from Montreal. The challenge of the Victoria club has been discussed and will be accepted for the 25th of June.

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. Waitt & Co., are sole agents for B. C.

—Seattle is now enjoying a lively railway construction boom. Forty-three miles of new road are under sub-contract and the pay roll this month will amount to nearly $60,000.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, Jos. SOMMERS, Government St.

—Among the subscribers to the Nanaimo relief fund in San Francisco are the following: Pacific Coast S. S. Co., $250; Goodall, Perkins & Co., $100 and $50 from Eliza Smith, of New York.

—Have you heard the latest? Well, the latest, really good news is that A. GILMORE is selling fine serge suits for $5. The usual price asked for these suits is $7. A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

—The keenest competitor the C. P. R. has in carrying freight eastwards from San Francisco is the Pacific Mail S.S.Co. This latter company, on Tuesday last, made a reduction in its freight tariff of from 25 to 40 per cent on certain articles.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, offers his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

—J. Powers, a laborer on the Seattle and Eastern railway, had his head caught between two logs, Tuesday, crushing his jaw-bone and mashing his face and head in a terrible manner. He was brought to the Providence hospital, but soon died.

—It should be remembered that the Blue Ribbon Club will give a picnic at Agricultural Grounds, Beacon Hill, next Tuesday, the proceeds to be donated to the Jubilee Hospital Fund. Admission only 50 cents.

—The government expedition to be sent to the northern waters of British Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining additional information regarding the black cod fisheries, will start from Victoria, B. C., early in July.

—Clergy and lay delegates intending to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to be held in Winnipeg, commencing on the 11th of June, should not forget that the rate from Victoria, for a return ticket, is fixed at $45, from Vancouver, $40, and from Banff, $30.

—Our contemporary, the *Star*, in commenting upon the government's generosity to cities and towns in the east and its utter neglect of the port of Victoria, says: "Well may be asked what is the use of sending to Ottawa hidebound supporters of the present government? By their servile following they are in the position of uninfluential nobodies."

—A subscription list for the Nanaimo sufferers was last week circulated among the members at Ottawa. The British Columbia members each subscribed $25, Hon. J. H. Pope $25, A. P. Caron $25, Mr. Alonzo Wright $25, Mr. Blake $10 and Mr. Patterson $10. This amount will be very largely increased. It is believed the government will make a grant to the fund.

Rudge's Marble Works.

Mr. George Rudge, at his marble works, Douglas street, has on hand the largest and most chaste selection of head stones, tombstones and monuments outside of San Francisco on this coast. A few days ago he received a consignment of monuments and tombstones from the celebrated red granite quarries on the Bay of Fundy, N. B., a quality of granite which is pronounced by experts to be equally as good and as durable as the famous Scotch Peterhead article. One of these monuments is to be erected to the memory of the late M. Baker and his wife, both of whom died within the last six months. In stock Mr. Rudge has head stones, in a forward state for lettering, many of which are of exceedingly artistic design. These are in white Vermont marble as pure as the driven snow, and without a blemish. In monuments he has pedestals, elaborately polished, in blue Italian and Egyptian marbles. Also an assortment of native granite monuments and stones, which are very creditably gotten up and beautifully polished. In addition to these are observable emblematic head-stones, with scroll tablets, for children. His assortment of mantle pieces, wash stands and unfinished marble is also complete. Here every taste can be suited. Mr. Rudge's establishment is well worthy the increased patronage now being bestowed upon it.

A Narrow Escape.

Two city typos, of THE TIMES and *Colonist* staff, yesterday afternoon entranced by the lovely weather hired a boat for a trip to the Gorge. At the Gorge they met a man whose profession is the hanging up of fancy cut paper in stores as decorations. They partook of liquors somewhat stronger than water and started on their return to the city. All went as merry as a marriage bell until, when near Point Ellice bridge, a little "monkeying" was indulged in with the result that the boat capsized and the occupants were in the water, which they now think is not so buoyant as some people say. A good deal of struggling took place for dear life, one man exclaiming between gulps of water "Save me! Oh save me for my mother's sake!" A boat came to their rescue and they were fished out; but to show how close a call it was one man bled profusely from the eyes, mouth and ears, presumably from suffocation. Mr. Capehart could not be induced to re-enter the boat to return to the wharf, but footed it into town in dripping clothes. "I don't want to go boat riding any more" said that young man this morning.

Desirable Immigrants.

On the Atlantic steamer Vancouver, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, there are 22 young men from Manchester and 70 Norwegians, who intend establishing a fishing and farming colony at Comox. These are certainly desirable immigrants. About the same time 175 boys and girls left Liverpool, under the auspices of a Liverpool Protective Society, destined for this province. As to this class of immigrants, we incline to the opinion that great care should be exercised that the supply does not exceed the demand.

The New Tariff.

It is reported that yielding to pressure brought to bear the government has consented to recognize contracts for delivery made prior to the new tariff regulations coming into operation. Shipments of water and gas pipe now en route for the New Westminster, the Vancouver and the Esquimalt-Victoria water and gas works will be allowed to pass the customs at the old tariff rates. The duty on cleaned rice has been increased ¼ of a cent per lb.

A Splendid Show.

The Concordia spares no expense in engaging artists. This week four new stars appear, viz., Chester and Roscoe in acrobatic song and dance; Kitty Buckley and Minnie Granger, serio-comic queens. Also, Mulligan, the Irish king, and Miss Carrie Linton in her original song, "The Nanaimo sufferers." Billy Gilbert, as usual, is funny. An excellent show in its entirety is this.

Generous.

Messrs. Hart & Imrie were yesterday notified by wire from the head office of the Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal, for which they are the general agents in this city and province, requesting them on behalf of that company to subscribe $50 to the Nanaimo relief fund. In addition to this donation it is reported that the directors and officers of the company in the east are also liberal subscribers.

Horse Sold.

Mr. John Campbell, late of Seaforth, Ont., to-day sold his bay stallion, "Magician," to Mr. Frank Barnard for the sum of $1,000. "Magician" is a "Hambletonian," raised in Lexington, Ky., and is now ten years old. He has probably the best strain in his veins of any horse ever brought into the country.

Liq'd Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Mr. Thompson, dentist, is prepared to administer this popular, safe and reliable anæsthetic to those wishing to have teeth extracted without pain. Office upstairs in the old Masonic building, Government street. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Fees reduced.

Not Likely.

The Portland *News* has been misinformed in the statement that Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour and officers of the squadron now stationed at Esquimalt are in Victoria this week the guests of the Lewis Morrison Company."

New Organs.

C. A. Lombard & Co. have just received four more of Bell's celebrated organs, which carried the highest honors at the Colonial Exhibition. Call and examine; prices way down low.

—Balbriggan Underwear at Jeffree's.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas. G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Timms	2 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Lucy's Peaches	1 00
Gardening for Profit	1 00
Ben Hur—Cloth—Lew Wallace	50
Miracle in Stone, Leise	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace	2 75

B. C STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., Near door to the Post Office.

MORE TARIFF CHANGES

Modifications and Amendments in Late Changes.

Goods Contracted for to be Admitted at Old Rates.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The following further changes have been made in the tariff resolutions of the 12th:

Plates of iron and steel combined, and steel not especially enumerated, 30 p c.

Iron or steel rivets, with or without threads and nuts, and bolt blanks less than ⅝ inch diameter, 1½c per lb and 30 p c.

Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed or not, horse shoe nails, bob nails and wire nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule or ox shoes, 1½c per lb, but not less than 35 p c. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washes, iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, and bolt blanks and finished hinges or hinge blanks, not elsewhere specified, 1c per lb and 25 p c.

Wood screws, 2 inches or over in length, 6c per lb; one inch and less than two, 8c per lb; less than one inch, 11c per lb; other screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, 35 p c.

Rice, 1½c per lb.

Floor oil-cloth, for 15 p c read 20 p c; oil cloth, for 20 read 15.

Paper hangings, 1 c on each roll of eight yards and under.

Paper, 25 p c; tissue paper is struck out and the following substituted: Including ruled and bordered paper, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books, 35 p c.

Pocket books and purses, 30 p c.

Fabrics of wool, worsted or alpaca, not otherwise provided for, costing 10c, and under, 22½ p c; over 10c and under 14c, 25 p c; all over 14c, 27½ p c.

Barrels, 30c each.

Fertilizers are struck out; they remain 20 p c.

Moss struck out; remains free.

Broad axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Picks, mattocks, blacksmith's hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, 1c per lb and 25 p c.

Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, 1c per lb and 30 p c.

Hay knives, two and three pronged, forks of all kinds, and hoes, 5c each, and 25 p c.

Clothing made of cotton, &c., duties raised to 35 p c.

Pianofortes, specific duty unchanged, and *ad valorem* raised to 20 p c.

Drain pipes and sewer pipes raised to 35 p c.

Clothes' wringers, $1 each and 30 p c.

Redwood, Redwood planks and boards sawn only, free.

All goods actually contracted for, ordered and sold prior to the 12th instant, to be delivered duty paid, on arrival in Canada, or actually sold to be delivered duty paid ex-warehouse, but not actually delivered prior to that date, may be entered at old rates of duty on production of satisfactory evidence to that effect, not however, to include goods to replace any delivered out of duty paid. This concession to terminate on the 30th June prox.

FROM THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Boscowitz—Freight and Passengers.

The steamer Boscowitz arrived from Port Simpson and way ports this morning, with a large quantity of freight and a number of passengers, amongst whom were Rev. W. H. Collinson and family from the Nass en route to England; Rev H. A. Hall, Alert Bay; Mrs. Hankin, Skeena; and John Forbes, Fort Simpson. Mr. Forbes has been out on a prospecting expedition, and we learn has secured excellent samples of coal. The consignees were: W McDowell, Cowan & Shaw, S Leiser, Nesbitt & Co, J Sehl, Moore & Co, A G Holme & Son, M Moss, T Earle, Maynard, Skidegate Oil Co, John Campbell S J Pitts, R Finlayson, S, J A Andrews, H Saunders, J Gosnell, E G Prior, John Cunningham, Mrs T Hankin, Mrs Yeomans, T N Hibben, Bishop Cridge, John Fannin, Turner, Beeton & Co, the latter item being a dead Chinaman, who succumbed at the cannery. The Boscowitz saw no sign and heard nothing of the missing schooner Active. She sails again for the north on Tuesday evening.

An Artiste and Artistic.

In the window of Messrs. Lombard & Co.'s music store is exhibited a beautifully illuminated programme on silk of a grand concert recently given in Winnipeg by Madame Christin de LaMothe, assisted by serious local talented amateurs. The programme was presented to Madame de La Mothe as a souvenir. Messrs. Lombard & Co. inform us that they have been advised by a musical house that the above lady will shortly visit Victoria where she will reside and devote her time to the teaching of vocal music. Madame de La Mothe is said to possess a remarkably fine contralto voice and was educated at the grand Conservatory of Music, Paris. A genuine vocal teacher is exactly what is required in this city, and we opine to the belief that the lady will fully meet the requirements. We welcome the talented lady to our midst.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.—Received at the Lansdowne House, new patterns in Dress Lawns, Parasols, Hats, Hosiery &c., &c.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

POLICE COURT.

Billy, drunk; $5 bail estreated.

Ah Hoy, on remand, charged with house breaking; committed for trial.

Correction.

In our report of the fire on the steamer Skidegate, in yesterday's issue, the name of the captain was given as Morrison. It should have been Capt. Morris. Some people have taken the captain referred to as being Capt. Dan Morrison, the well known pilot, which is not the case.

Acknowledged Everywhere

That Johnston & Murphy are the best manufacturers of Men's Fine Boots and Shoes on the American continent. A large supply for the present season just received by their agent—see them.

H. MANSELL, B. C. Boot & Shoe Store, opposite post office.

A Deadly Implement.

There is now in the possession of the English war office an American repeating rifle, which is said to be capable of firing eighty shots per minute.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

—A well selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY'S, Fort street, near Douglas.

It is rumored, with what truth it cannot be said as yet, that Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is about to undertake the editorial management of the *Freeman's Journal*.

PERSONALS.

Mr. A. McNidder chief inspector of the Bank of Montreal is in the city, to-day. It is stated that his visit to this province is in connection with the extension of the bank's operations to this province, and that an agency will shortly be established at Vancouver.

Passengers last night from Burrard Inlet by the Princess Louise: J A Clarke, G Borthwick, Miss Cudlip, Arthur Clay, C F Dalbert, J Temple, J B Lovell, F G Vernon, H B Rogers, A McKinnon, H Gills, M Scott, F Huges, S McKinnon, W Lynch, C Feerd, A A McNider, J Powell.

—There was no eastern Canada mail last night.

—The Princess Louise will not reach her wharf here till about 5 a. m. to-morrow. She will leave again shortly after her arrival for Port Moody.

—Athletic Suits at Jeffree's.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

Sealing Boats for Sale

FOR SALE, TWO FIRST-CLASS CARVEL built Sealing Boats, copper fastened.
GEO. BYRNES,
may20 Fort and Langley streets.

Liverpool Coarse Salt

FOR SALE BY

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

STORM STREET.

VICTORIA. may20 1w

For Fort Simpson and Way Ports.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE STEAMER

"BARBARA BOSCOWITZ"

Will sail from Spratt's Wharf
On TUESDAY Evening, May. 24th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
For Fort Simpson, and all way ports.
No freight received on the wharf after 12 o'clock on Monday, May, 23rd.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE E. MUNRO, Agent.
may5 At J. D. Warren's office, Wharf Street

AT THE

Argyle House

YOU CAN BUY

A Good Coraline Corset in Gold or Red for 75c.

A Good Coraline Corset in Drab for $1.

A Good French Corset, Modelled Shape, for $1.25.

A Good Coiled Wire Corset, Side Spring, Warranted, for $1.25.

A Good Steam Moulded Corset, Modelled after the Patent Roman, for $1.50.

A full line of the P. D. Corsets.

Another line of those Handsome Lawns, Linen finish, at 10 cents.

A Choice Line of Check Prints, Fast Colors, in Summer Silk Styles, at 12½ cents.

Men's Merino Finish Undershirts and Pants, in Drab, at 65 cts.

A New Lot of Sox, Ties, Braces, Collars & Cuffs.

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET

may20 1m D&W

STAND FROM UNDER!

PRICES ARE FALLING!

THE CRASH IS TREMENDOUS!

THOUSANDS ARE ANXIOUS TO PICK UP THE PIECES!

Thirty Days' Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods and Children's Shoes
The Prices will startle you.

300 Ladies' Jerseys, from $1 75 to $3.
44-inch French Cashmeres, worth 85c, for 50c per yard.
30 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 12½c per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 8c per yard.
150 dozen Towels at 12½ each.
200 Silk, Satin and Cotton Sun Shades, from 25c each.
Men's and Boys' Clothing will be almost given away.
Children's Shoes at your own prices.
☞ Every purchaser of $1 worth of Goods or more will be allowed 10 per cent. off in cash or goods.
☞ Above offer holds good for Thirty Days only.

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE,

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET.

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

(LIMITED.)

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY. S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms. my17 D&W

ARRIVED AT

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

A VERY FINE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses and Children's

PHILADELPHIA GOODS.

As usual, Prices Extremely Low. Repairing receives prompt attention.

CORNER GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

YOUNG BROS., New England BAKERY.

ICE CREAM.

WEDDING CAKES

Made to order on short notice.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers.

may17

New Merchant Tailoring Establishment

W. MURPHY

Announces that he has started business in the C. P. R. Telegraph Block, Government Street, where a well assorted stock of the latest patterns will be found. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

W. MURPHY,
C. P. R. Telegraph Block,
Victoria, B. C.

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.
Office Fort street between Blanchard and Quadra.
VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE.

MRS. PICKET, SISTER OF THOMAS PICKard of Denman Island, Comox, requests those parties to whom Thomas Pickard is indebted to send a statement of their claims to her, for her consideration, on or before June 2, 1887.
may19 D&W td

NO. 3 BATTERY, V. G. A.,

WILL PARADE AT THE DRILL SHED AT 9 a. m. sharp on Tuesday, 24th inst., for shot and shell practice. Attendance compulsory. Applications for leave must be made in writing before Saturday at 9 a. m.

J. NICHOLLES, Captain.
may19 1d

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

Barkerville, Quesnelle, Yale, New Westminster and Victoria City.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOETZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Monday, the 30th of May,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 21 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

FREEHOLD.

BARKERVILLE.

1. Lot 20, Block 1.

QUESNELLEMOUTH.

2. Western portion of Lot 14, Block II—66 feet width by depth of 22 feet—on which is erected a substantial Storehouse.
3. Lot 16, Block II.
4. Lot 1, Block III.
5. (1) One twelfth part of the Bradley Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(2) One sixth part of the Bradly-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(3) One eleventh part of the Bradley-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
6. Beaver Lake Ranch, consisting of 320 acres in Alexandria District.

YALE.

7. Part of Lot 5, Block II, on which is a portion of a house.
8. Lots 7 and 8, Block II, on which are erected the old Kwong Lee & Co's Store House and a Rubble Stone Cellar.
9. Lot 9, Block II.
10. Lot 7, Block IV, on which are erected four small tenements.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

11. Lot 4, Block 24, Agnes Street.
12. Lot 11, Block 24, Provost Street.
13. Lot 4, Block 17, Carnarvon Street.
14. Lot 16, Block 18, Clarkson Street.

VICTORIA CITY.

15. Lots 588, 587, 589 and West half of 589, on Comorant Street, and 504, 505, 506 on Fisguard Street on which there is a mortgage to Roderick Finlayson for $6,000, payable 6th June, 1891, with interest at 2 per cent per month. Receipt for $2,000, dated 6th June, 1886, endorsed thereon. Also mortgage to Roderick Finlayson to secure payment of $14,500 on 15th November, 1887, with interest at 1 per cent per month. Also Lots 507 and 508 subject to the last mentioned mortgage for $14,500.

16. Westerly ¾ of Lot 444, on south side of Fisguard Street, recorded memorandum by Loo Chock Fan, representing Kwong Lee & Co. purporting to convey (inter alia) said ¾ part of said Lot to Roderick Finlayson as security for payment of a promissory note for $3,000 and interest.

17. Lot 445 on South side of Fisguard street.

On Lots 16 and 17 there are two wooden buildings that return a rental of $30 per month.

18. Lot 582 on south side of Cormorant street, on which is erected a large brick building, occupied by the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and on the west side of this Lot there is a substantial brick wall erected suitable for a side wall for any building that may hereafter be erected thereon, and in which the firm of Kwong Lee & Co. have a half interest.

Mortgage to Lemprey Karney for $1,500, payable 2nd August, 1887, with interest at 10 per ct. per annum. Particulars as to the payment of this mortgage will be furnished on application.

19. Lot 436 and Westerly ¾ of 429, on which there is a mortgage in favor of Rt. Rev. George Hills, P. O'Reilly and Wm C. Ward, to secure payment of $3,500 on 9th June, 1885, with interest at 8 per ct. per annum. And a further charge to secure payment of $2,000. This property is covered with first class two story brick buildings, divided into four stores below, with rooms, &c., and returns rentals of $211 per month.

Lot 15 and the leasehold property next hereinafter mentioned have buildings consisting of several stores, numerous tenements and a theatre upon them, and have returned an average rental of $6,929 per annum for the past nineteen months.

Leasehold Property Situated in Victoria City.

20. Lots 584, 585, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with brick buildings occupied by Bow Tuen & Co., and others, on a favorable lease.

Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver.

21. Lot 599 on Fisguard street, with building thereon, is leased property from the estate of J. F. Davies.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Eberts & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors; or of Jas. Charles Prevost, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES,
ap25 Auctioneer.

DELICIOUS!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are again making their celebrated

ICE CREAM!

And are prepared to supply the public in quantities to suit, by the glass, quart or gallon.

STEITZ BROS.,
YATES STREET. my13

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?

If so ring up Telephone 13 or 23 and the Victoria Truck and Dray Co., Ld., will supply you at once with Trucks and Drays, without further notice. Safe delivery and careful handling "our motto." Send in your order. my 17-1w

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, 4 p.m., 26th inst., for the erection of a two-story frame dwelling-house on Michigan street, James Bay. Plans and specifications can be seen at his office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWD. MALLANDAINE,
Architect.
Government street, May 14, 1887. may 16-3d

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock, AT NOON, of SATURDAY, 21st inst., for the erection of three and a half Frame Cottages on Young street, James Bay. Plans and specifications can be seen at his office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWD. MALLANDAINE,
Victoria, May, 16th, 1887. Architect.
may16

The Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 3—No. 46
WHOLE Number 150

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop'rs.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Vancouver Cricket club is being reorganized.

—Out of seven fishing boats on the Fraser on Tuesday, only one took six salmon, the others about two each.

—Mr. Murray Thain, of Burrard Inlet, has received the appointment of Post Warden for that harbor.

—After next Sunday all C. P. R. traffic by way of the inlet will be transferred at Vancouver.

—No very serious cases figured in the assizes just closed. There is only one prisoner for the penitentiary, and he will leave for that dreary abode for two years' imprisonment by to-morrow's steamer.

—The Walla Walla arrived at Port Moody on Tuesday with 60 car-loads of sugar and 40 car-loads of wool, from San Francisco for the east.

—News has been received in this city that "Uncle" A. A. Aaronson, now in London, was presented with a lovely daughter by his wife on the 26th of April.

—The Lloyd brothers of Paris, Ontario, have sold out in that town and are removing to the Pacific coast. Charles, the eldest, will settle in this province.

—A witness in the Shearer murder case at New Westminster received $12 as fees, which he generously handed over at once to the Nanaimo relief fund.

—The telegraph wire—about 27 tons—brought from the mainland Monday night by the Yosemite, is to be strung along the line of the E. & N. R. R.

—Two young society ladies of James Bay nearly met a watery grave yesterday by the upsetting of a boat. They were, however, luckily rescued and driven to their mansion in a closed carriage.

—Kamloops, through Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P., is advertising for a medical gentleman as superintendent of the hospital. A married man will receive the preference.

—The Halifax papers contain the announcement that the A 1 schooner Sapphire will sail for Victoria on or about the 10th instant. Messrs. Sims, Son & Morrow, of that city are her owners.

—The report comes from Montreal that the C. P. R. rates between that city and this province are such as to throw much of the trade which legitimately belongs to the east into the hands of San Francisco merchants.

—The *Astorian* says that almost anybody can own a ship these times. The fine American ship Guardian was sold in San Francisco a few days since for $12,000. Judges say she would be cheap at $80,000.

—Our cousins in the Nooksack Valley are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which their land is being washed away by the turbid waters of that river. They are agitating a dyking scheme to confine the stream within its banks.

—Material for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. is brought from the east via the C. P. R. A number of freight cars and carloads of machinery are lying at Port Moody awaiting transhipment to Seattle.

—In front of a grocery store in Bleecker street, New York city, is a sign on a basket of eggs which reads as follows: "Fresh eggs guaranteed; every egg dated." We recommend the Victoria dealers in poultry produce to adopt a similar plan.

—Fourteen creek base ball players, former members of eastern teams, form the nucleus of a base ball club now organizing at Vancouver. They talk of measuring strength with Puget Sound clubs. Far better to come down here and try some of our clubs first.

—The Port Blakeley saw mill on Saturday week cut 303,000 feet of lumber. The Tacoma mill, a few days later, on starting up after repairs, cut 416,900 feet, which is considered to be the biggest day's work ever accomplished on the Pacific coast.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—Mr. E. T. Young, of Young's Hotel, Olympia, was thrown from his wagon whilst hauling wood last Monday, and sustained a broken neck which caused his immediate death. Deceased was a native of Walkerton, Ontario, and a deservedly respected citizen of Washington's territorial capital.

—Mr. F. C. Wade, of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, was made the happy recipient of triplets by his wife on Friday the 6th. They were two girls and a boy. The boy has since died. The *Free Press* urges all the young men of the east to come west, that this is a land of illimitable possibilities.

—Shippers are scouring the Sound districts for potatoes for the San Francisco market, and are paying figures ranging from $25 to $33 per ton for a fair article. What are British Columbia farmers about, in not being able to supply the Bay City market with our mealy tubers in exchange for the many commodities received from the Golden State?

Freight Rates to B. C.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade on the 11th inst., a number of letters from merchants and others interested on the subject of the increase of freight rates on the Canadian Pacific railway to British Columbia were taken up. They complained first: That there should be any advance and, second, that merchants who sent out travelers and had taken orders on the old rates could not fill said orders without involving heavy loss. Some of the letters complained that any advance of from 70 to 120 per cent. had been made. The railway company claimed that the new rates were reasonable and fair in comparison with the American railways and that the rates prevailing since February, 1886, were ruinous, being the result of war between the railway companies to the south.

C. P. R. Directors.

Following are the directors elected at the annual meeting of shareholders in Montreal on the 11th inst.: Sir George Stephen, Bart., W. C. VanHorne, Sir Donald Smith, K. C. M. G., M. P., Richard B. Angus, Edmund B. Osler, Sandford Fleming, C. E., C. M. G., Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., R. V. Martinsen, Hon. W. L. Scott, George R. Harris, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross. The following Executive Committee was then elected: Sir George Stephen, Bart., Mr. VanHorne, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Angus. At a subsequent meeting of the board Sir George Stephen, Bart., was re-elected President and Mr. VanHorne Vice-President.

Alberni.

Mr. E. H. Fletcher, P. O. Inspector, who returned from Alberni this week found everything working satisfactory. The weather was fine, the road in good condition, and the settlers busy getting in their crops.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Impressive Divine Services Commemorative of the Jubilee.

The public is aware that the Queen's Jubilee is to be kept on Tuesday, June 21st, and that festivities connected therewith will be continued on the following day. In regard to divine services connected with the Jubilee we are able to announce that on Monday evening, June 20th, at 8 o'clock, there will be, at Christ Church Cathedral, a *Te Deum* Commemoration Thanksgiving Festival, at which Handel's Coronation Anthem will be sung. As the Queen herself will inaugurate her Jubilee by attendance at a grand service in Westminster Abbey, so this service may be considered a similar fitting prelude to the secular pursuits of the following days.

The 20th of June is the actual anniversary of the accession, for which a service is provided in the Prayer Book of the Church of England. Several of our leading voices will take part, and the offerings on the occasion will be devoted to that worthy fund—the Jubilee Hospital Fund.

Steamer on Fire.

The steamer Skidegate, Capt. Morrison, which arrived here Tuesday at 6 p. m., from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal and 100 barrels of Todd Bay lime, tied up at Porter's wharf. The fires were drawn and Capt. Morrison went home at 7 o'clock. Mr. S. Flesh, the engineer, went ashore at 8 o'clock, at which time all the fires were apparently out. The fire alarm sounded about 10 o'clock, when Mr. Flesh was informed by one of the firemen that his steamer was on fire. When he got down to the wharf the flames were issuing from the galley and wheel house, in the neighborhood of the cook house. The engineer and Henry Matthews were the first on the spot and succeeded in confining the fire to the galley, and with other assistance finally extinguished it altogether. Capt. Morrison was not on the steamer from the time he left until this morning, and the report in the *Colonist*, reflecting on his conduct, is therefore untrue. The engineer certainly had an altercation with Mr. Deasy, Assistant Engineer, and used language more forcible than polite; but no arrest was made. The steamer is insured for three thousand dollars with Messrs. R. Ward & Co., but as the policy forbids the carriage of lime it is probable the loss will fall upon the owners. The wood work of the house was considerably damaged on the inside, and the machinery is perhaps injured to a small extent, but the loss will not be very heavy. The damage will be repaired at once, and the steamer will be ready for work again in a few days. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The above information was gathered from men on the boat. Officers of the fire department state that the engineer became suffocated with smoke and was dragged on to the wharf. After reviving he insisted on going on board, and became so obnoxious in interfering with the efforts of the firemen that he was threatened with arrest. The excitement of the moment no doubt was the cause of the misunderstanding.

Death of a Pioneer Journalist.

Our Eastern exchanges announce the death at Montreal of Mr. Geo. Wallace, the correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, in that city. He died on Friday, the 6th inst., in the 54th year of his age. The deceased was well-known to many of the pioneers in this Province, he having established the Cariboo *Sentinel* in the early days, as well as the *Evening Express* in this city. He also started a small journal in Yale. All of these were temporary concerns and they ceased to exist long ago. He left the country under the impression that it had seen its best days, with a fortune in the neighborhood of $15,000—then considered but a very small pile—most of which he made out of the sale of an interest he held in a mine and the profits realized on the *Sentinel* for a few months, which proved a veritable bonanza to him, for $1 per copy was the price charged for it, and which was willingly paid in Cariboo bonanza days. Advertising rates were equally high. Mr. Wallace was a native of Ireland. His wife died a few years ago. He leaves a young son behind him to mourn his death. The rest of his relatives are in Ireland. He was a hard working, pains-taking journalist, and very popular with the fraternity.

Our Neighbors Across the Straits

Last week the people of Port Angeles, W. T., purchased a saw mill in Seattle, for $21,000 and are now removing it to Angeles. It is guaranteed to cut 40,000 feet of lumber per day. Ground at the town site is broken for a large number of new buildings. The saw mill will be kept running to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for lumber that is urgently required. Angeles is our nearest American port and we congratulate her on her prosperity. So beautiful and clear was the atmosphere last Sunday that from Beacon Hill a number of new buildings could be easily discerned. It is expected that fully 200 residences will be erected this summer. A furniture and a sash and door factory are amongst the industries to be established at once. From the foregoing it is evident that our neighboring city in embryo across the Straits is already booming ahead at a satisfactory rate.

The Jubilee Celebration.

At the meeting of the jubilee celebration committee last night, Mayor Fell presiding, the following sub-committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the regatta: Messrs. W. McNiffe, G. Thomson, J. Loewen, J. Braden, D. F. Fee, Mayor Fell, J. Boyd, S. P. Mills and J. Longhurst.

The militia of this city and New Westminster will be invited to join in the celebration.

A Beautiful Colt.

Mr. Dalby, of the Eureka Stables, bought from Mr. John Campbell, of Seaforth, Ont., the three-year-old stallion "J. C." sired by the celebrated horse "Magician," dam by "Old Clear Grit," registered in the Canadian Stud Book. He is a beautiful colt, stands 16 hands high, and a bright bay. For roadsters there is no better stock raised. It is hoped that the owner will be induced to keep him here.

The Harris Murder.

Special Officer Miller, who was sent up to the scene of the Harris murder, near Ladner's Landing, to make further investigations, discovered a quantity of clothing in the house of Crawford, the prisoner, which is saturated with blood. The clothing is believed to have been worn by the murderer when the deed was done. This is an important clue, and may lead to further developments.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

TUESDAY, May, 17th.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

REGINA VS. JOHN (CONTINUED).

Robert John was the only witness called by the defence. He testified to the effect that the John and Radford families had always lived on amicable terms, and that a proposal had been made to the prosecutor to settle the case by the marriage of the accused to the girl.

Mr. Davie made a strong appeal for the accused, and was followed by counsel for the Crown at some length.

His Lordship, in summing up, pointed out to the jury that if they were satisfied the offence was not completed under such circumstances as to amount to rape they might find the prisoner guilty of an assault. It was impossible, he said, for the prosecutor to settle this matter by marrying his daughter to the accused, as he would be just as liable for compounding a felony in this manner as any other. In justice to society and for the sake of the homes of British Columbia it was necessary that the jury should find the accused guilty of the greater or lesser offence.

The jury retired, and after being out for two hours brought in a verdict of assault with intent to commit a rape. The judge expressed satisfaction with the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary, the minimum penalty.

[Before Mr. Justice Crease.]

STEALING.

Regina vs. Henry Mordaunt. The prisoner was charged with stealing a sum of money from one Agnes Simpson.

The prisoner (a boy of 15), who was undefended, pleaded "not guilty."

Mrs. Agnes Simpson, sworn, testified that the prisoner had been living with her for about one month at the foot of Fort street. On the 5th of May she went out to sell some skins and took prisoner with her. After making several sales she sent the boy back to the house, giving him the key, to get some of the skins. There was $25 on the mantlepiece, which she had put there; when she returned to the house it was gone. The prisoner was asked if he had taken it, but denied that he had. On the following Sunday, however, he offered to pay back the money if he was not arrested.

To a juror—On my return to the house I found the door unlocked and about an hour after missed the money. No one was in the house. My husband was home at 12 o'clock, but did not go into the bedroom.

The jury after being a few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

CONSPIRACY.

Queen vs. Hi Wong, Ah Kie and Ah Kie and Ah Lum. The prisoners were arraigned on two charges, conspiracy and perjury, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Thornton Fell for the prosecution and Mr. W. G. Taylor for the defense.

After counsel on both sides had addressed the jury, His Lordship summed up the evidence in an exceedingly able manner stating the jury would be aided in their conclusions by the addresses of the counsel engaged in the case.

The jury after an hour's absence returned the verdict not guilty.

Court adjourned till 10 a. m. on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, May 18th.

Court assembled at 11 a. m.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

Regina vs. Richard Glenn. The prisoner was charged with a felony on three counts, viz., shooting with intent to commit murder, shooting with intent to murder Capt. Rugg, shooting at Capt. Rugg with intent to do the said Capt. Rugg grievous bodily harm.

Mr. T. Davie defended the prisoner.

Alex. Allan was called to prove that the prosecutor, Capt. Rugg, who had been bound over to appear at the assizes, was out of the province.

Edwin Johnson, P. M., and J. D. Robinson were called to show the prisoner had brought a charge of assault in the police court against Capt. Rugg, as proof that ill-feeling existed between them.

C. Babbington, Esquimalt, testified that prisoner had come to him last December and asked for the loan of a boat. He said that he wanted to shoot the little (Rugg). Next morning witness went on board the bark Foster. Was talking to Capt. Rugg, who was walking the quarter deck, when a shot was fired from a point about 500 yards off. The bullet struck the spindle of the wheel a few feet from where they were standing. Witness thought some one was firing at birds in the vicinity, as they are accustomed to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davie: Had known the prisoner for several years; he has always been liked.

Henry Smith sworn: One morning last December he saw the prisoner at the point referred to with a gun in his hand. Before witness had spoken to the prisoner he (witness) had heard the report of a rifle. He asked the prisoner what he was shooting at, and received the reply that it was at divers.

Chas. Faber sworn: After considerable hesitation said that the prisoner had declared in his hotel that if Capt. Rugg did not pay him he (the prisoner) would kill him before he left the harbor.

J. D. Campbell, Constable, was called by the prosecution. He testified to having arrested the prisoner one day last December on his way to Victoria with a rifle on his shoulder. There were no cartridges in the rifle when I arrested the prisoner; there were some in his pocket.

The deposition of Capt. Rugg in the Police Court was put in as evidence by the prosecution; also a letter written by the prisoner to Judge Harrison was produced.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

John Grant was called for the defence and testified that he had known the prisoner for sixteen years and had always known him to be peaceable and industrious. Witness illustrated a case which had occurred to his own personal knowledge in which a bullet had diverted 45 degrees from the line in which it was fired after striking the water. The case referred to occurred at Port Simpson when the bullet after striking the water passed through the door of the steamer Gertrude.

Morris Moss being sworn, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness in regard to the character of the accused. This closed the evidence for the defence. Court adjourned at 1 p. m. for one hour.

The case was given to the jury in the afternoon, and after being out some time a verdict of "guilty" was returned. The prisoner was then sentenced to 18 months in gaol at hard labor, the term to begin at the date of his arrest.

Regina vs. Hook How. The prisoner was charged with obtaining $10 from Ho Wing, and passing a worthless $50 Alabama bank note representing the same to be good.

Mr. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Wilson and Fell for the defence. Mr. Jones was interpreter. The defence was an *alibi*.

Mr. Gardner and wife swore that the prisoner was at their residence, Spring Ridge, at the time he was charged with passing the note.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, a verdict in which His Lordship concurred.

LAID OVER.

The case, Regina vs. Wing Ah Chu was laid over for the next assizes, the accused, who is charged with arson being insane and confined in the lunatic asylum.

The jury were relieved of further attendance.

THE Y. M. C. A.

27th International Convention Held in San Francisco.

A correspondent writing from San Francisco, under date 14th instant, says that this, the most important and influential religious meeting which has been held on the Pacific coast, was convened for business on the 11th inst., in the 1st Congregational Church, Major Joseph Hardie, of Selma, Ala., in the chair. The Dominion was represented at the convention by 47 delegates of whom British Columbia sent 6, and was represented on the committees by J. J. Daley, of Victoria, on the committee of permanent organization, and W. Turpin, of New Westminster, on committees of association. The committee on organization reported the unanimous election of her ex-Chancellor Blake, of Toronto, as chairman of the convention. The hon. gentleman on coming forward to the chair was received with tremendous applause. He stated that on coming to this side of the line he heard a great deal about annexation, but singular to say had not heard of it in Canada. After referring feelingly and most eloquently to the work of the Association Mr. Blake called upon Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, to open the first subject before the convention, viz.: "Is the Bible adapted to the young men of to-day." Dr. Johnson ably handled this question, conclusively proving that it was eminently adapted to the young men of to-day or any other day. The gathering in every respect is a decided success. It will get through the business before it some time next week.

Our Coal Trade.

The ships Lindisfarne and Ferdinand Fisher are taking on cargoes of V. C. Co.'s coal, and the ships Clarence S. Bennett, Solitaire, Cheesborough, and T. F. Oakes are awaiting their turns to load. At the Wellington mine, the ships Commodore, River Falloch and Thomas M. Reed are taking on cargoes. The ship Glory of the Seas, 2060 tons, ship Bohemia, 1633 tons, ship St. Charles, 1662 tons, have been chartered at San Francisco to load Wellington coal for that port. The steamship Empire sailed on Monday with 900 tons of East Wellington coal for San Francisco, and the ship R. P. Buck is taking on cargo.

C. P. R. Freight Rates.

Following are the rates now in force by the C. P. R. for transportation rates from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other eastern points to this city:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
200	215	175	150	125	110	110	100	100	100

All of which are governed by Canadian joint classification. Class 1 includes dry goods and merchandise of like nature. Class 5 includes sugar, nails, canned goods, iron, soap, oil, whisky and glass. Class 6 includes woodenware, glass, machinery, etc., by the carload. Class 10 includes flour, salt and grain.

A Large Meat Supply.

The meat supply of London is about to enter upon a new phase. A combination of capitalists has been formed to purchase large herds of beasts in the U. S. (30,000 head having already been secured) and to ship them living to Barrow-in-Furness, where large dock accommodation exists for their reception and slaughter. It is assumed that even if the prices increased 33 per cent, the capitalists could deliver and sell retail in the London market at 4d. to 4½ per lb.

For the North.

The steamer Maude leaves for the North Wednesday evening last. About fifteen passengers went up, amongst whom are S. P. Tuck and a party to complete the survey of the Metlakatlah and Naas River Indian reservations. She has a full freight—about 90 tons—principally tin, some 1350 cases, and prepared salmon cases for the Br. American Packing Co. Also seven fishing boats built by Muirhead & Mann for Rivers Inlet.

Church Property.

In our report of the conference yesternay, referring to the question of transfer of Church property, we said that the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor was necessary before property could be sold by the church. This was scarcely correct. The assent of the Lieut.-Gover, or rather his signature to the deed, is required before the purchase of property by the church is valid.

Champion Wrestler.

Young Whistler, champion wrestler of America, arrived here last night by the Canadian Pacific Railway from New York, and will leave on Saturday for San Francisco, where he is to meet Jacob Green, the famous German wrestler in a few weeks. Whistler will return here and will then visit Victoria men about before he starts on a tour to Australia. He will be ready to meet all comers.

A Righteous Sentence.

James Keyes, the Burgoyne hotel keeper who had charge of Richard Webster, the Chicago millionaire on the, 13th inst. at Walkerton, Ont., was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for being accessory to Webster's death. His hired man, Henry Raymond, who was engaged to assist in the care of Webster, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Congratulatory Address.

The depatation of the Methodist Conference waited upon His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Nelson, this morning, and presented him with a congratulatory address. The delegation was courteously received, and a suitable reply was made to the address. The Lieutenant-Governor is one of the trustees in this Province.

Again Coming West.

The Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, will visit the Northwest after the session of Parliament. He will extend his visit to this Province and to Victoria, where he will remain for a few days.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Institution of an Odd Fellow's Lodge at Kamloops.

Grand Master J. Davies, accompanied by P. G. M. Roberts, Grand Secretary Davey, Bro. J. G. Taylor, P.G., and Bro. Ragazzoni, returned last night by the Princess Louise from Kamloops where they have instituted "Tsinsi" (to give) Lodge, No. 9, I.O.O.F. They were ably assisted in this work by Bro. Wm. McColl, P.G.M., of New Westminster Lodge No. 3, and Bro. J. C. Henderson, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, Chilliwhack. "Tsinsi" Lodge starts out under the most favorable auspices; it has eight charter members, and during the visit of the Grand Lodge officers, 25 of the most influential inhabitants of Kamloops were elected to membership, of whom 10 were initiated and received the degrees. The lodge room, which is situated at the eastern end of the town, near the railway depot, has been built specially for this purpose, and is over the office of the *Inland Sentinel*. It is 24x50, and has two ante rooms 10x12. The rooms are handsomely furnished and carpeted and presented an attractive appearance, being decorated with choice flowers in pots and banners wrought by the fair fingers of the wife of one of the members. The lodge has the most complete and expensive outfit and paraphernalia of any lodge in the province. The Grand Lodge officers arrived at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and after a short repose commenced the performance of their duties at 10 o'clock a. m., by the dedication of the hall to the purpose of Odd Fellowship, in accordance with the impressing ceremonial prescribed for such occasions. Then followed the installation of the lodge under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master, who, at the completion of the ceremony, delivered a very eloquent address on the principles and objects of Odd Fellowship, concluding with some wholesome advice to the new lodge. The lodge then proceeded to elect its officers, and the following were duly installed in their respective chairs: W Edmunds, N G; F Schenk, V G; S Clarke, M D, Rec Secty; J T Edwards, Treasurer; E H Jones, Perm Secty; Jas Vair, W; G Loney, Con; D Robertson, O G; A Mowatt, I G; B Mee, R S N G; S Woods, L S N G; A Mathieson, R S V G; J Blair, L S V G; S J Tunstall, M D, R S S; R E Smith, L S S.

The venerable O. G., Bro. Duncan Robertson, was one of the few Odd Fellows in Victoria, who in 1858 formed themselves into an Odd Fellows' Association for the purpose of assisting distressed brothers who came to this country in those exciting times.

As an instance of the enthusiasm felt by the members of the new lodge, it may be related that its present presiding officer came to Victoria at his own expense for the purpose of being initiated, in order to become a charter member of the lodge; with such material it is safe to prophesy a successful career for the young lodge.

Kamloops was *en fete* on this occasion, bunting being displayed on all the flag poles in the town. On Tuesday evening the Grand Lodge officers and visiting brethren were entertained at a banquet at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at which 41 persons sat down. The table was tastefully decorated and literally groaned under the weight of the delicacies supplied. The *menu* was excellent and reflected great credit on mine host Edwards; in fact, it was asserted by an authority on the subject that the spread had not been equalled in the province since the days of Ringo. The solids having been disposed of, then followed the feast of reason and the flow of soul; everything went pleasantly and the company were beginning to unbend and relax; a youthful visitor was entertaining the guests with a fine rendition of the appropriate song "Ten Thousand Miles Away" (from Victoria) in the chorus of which the company joined with zest, when the whistle of the inexorable engine was heard and a stampede occurred not paralleled since the eve of Waterloo. Such a hurrying to and fro, such a hunt for hats, overcoats and valises! Those who were nearest the window took advantage thereof, and made their exit through it. At last all were on board the train, and left amidst a furore of excitement, the inhabitants crowding the sidewalk cheering, singing "For they are Jolly Good Fellows" and waving their hats, much to the astonishment of the other passengers on the train. The visitors return with a very high opinion of the hospitality and kindness of the good people of Kamloops; in ecstacies with the magnificent scenery along the line of railroad, the excellent road and the courtesies of the railway officials, and especially thankful to Mr. Brown, the genial passenger agent, who was most kind and accommodating to the travelers.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

A Few Notes of a Trip to Kamloops. Two Incidents.

Many amusing adventures are told by the party returning from Kamloops from which we select the following:

A liberal member of the party took three other thirsty souls into "Carson's Saloon" for the purpose of quenching the said thirst. All being set, the treater threw half a dollar on the counter in liquidation of the debt. "You must come and see me again," says genial Jim. "Oh! yes," rejoined the unsophisticated Victorian, "we shall be here some time and we will drop in again." Jim found that his hint was not sufficiently pointed, so he adds: "I mean you must come down with another four bits," and then it dawned on the young man from the premier city that drinks were two bits each in this distant, town where they still adhere to the traditions of '58 and '62.

"North Bend, twenty minutes for breakfast," shouts the polite conductor as he passes through the cars at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. The train pulls up at the said station, where the C. P. R. have established a dining room for the accommodation of the traveling public. It takes some time to reach the dining room, so that the net time allowed for the consumption of the meal is considerable less than that announced. "What will you take for breakfast," asks the liveried waiter of one of our citizens, who after perusing the elegant menu presented to him, orders ham and eggs. A number of small dishes are placed before him, one oval dish being covered by two enticing fresh eggs, but the ham was not apparent. With a display of forbearance very commendable, our friend waited patiently for the coming of the ham, the precious moments gliding perceptibly by. At last the omniscient waiter descried our patient friend and, walking up to him, he politely enquired if he could bring him anything further. "Yes," says the diffident one, "you can fetch along the ham I ordered." "Why its underneath the eggs," exclaimed the astonished waiter, and there it was found concealed, but proved to be bacon instead of ham, and for which the soulless corporation exacted 75 cents.

NOTES FROM LADNER'S.

A Progressive Settlement — The Fraser River Valley — Farming Lands.

THE TIMES' correspondent at Ladner's Landing writes that McNeeley's new hotel is about completed. It is a two-storey building, 30x27, and will be furnished and finished in a first-class substantial manner.

The saw mill of the Messrs. Burr Bros. will be in operation in a few days.

Mr. Robinson, who lately arrived with the Chester Colony, has about completed his store, which will be a commodious, attractive one. It is to be fitted up for a general business.

Mr. T. H. Ladner is building another store, whilst Mr. Guichon is increasing his considerably.

It is reported that Mr. J. D. Pemberton has decided upon subdividing his estate into small lots of 100 acres each, and sell these to settlers for farming purposes on reasonable terms of payment.

Messrs. Reilly and Patterson who purchased the Wadhams estate a short time ago, are also about to subdivide this fine property. It contains 1600 acres of as choice land as is to be found in the Delta. It is reported their terms are so reasonable that ere many months pass away a small colony will be established at Mud Bay. The soil is very productive and as good roads lead to it, as well as being convenient to the landing for shipping purposes, the land will yet become valuable and the locality a highly desirable one.

The Colquhon farm has been sold to a Dutch company, who are going to colonize it with German settlers—a desirable industrious class—at an early date.

Throughout the district are being erected fine residences, substantial barns and serviceable outhouses. Mr. Farrell's new residence, near the landing, is one of the best in the province.

Gen. Twigg and a party are meandering through the district, making a thorough inspection of it with the view of making a selection of a tract of land for general farming and stock raising purposes.

The season has been a backward one for agricultural purposes. The ground ploughed and seeded is not as large as it would have been had the season proved more favorable. The grass and hay so far promise well, the warm weather and recent showers helping it very much. The spring crops are breaking through the ground and so far the frosts have done but little injury. The stock wintered well, many of them having received nothing beyond what they picked out. Those that were stall fed are in good form. The outlook upon the whole is encouraging for the old as well as the new settler, the indications being that we shall have plenty for men and beast.

At the Landing there is a cash market for every class of farm produce—a matter of great convenience to our settlers as well as consumers, both of whom come in contact here without the middle men's profits having to be shared at the expense of the consumer.

THE YUKON EXPEDITION.

What the Minister of the Interior Says.

In May last Messrs. J. C. Phinney & Co., bankers and brokers, of Seattle, Washington Territory, wrote to the department stating that they were satisfied, from explorations conducted on their behalf, that the valley of the Yukon lying within Canadian territory was rich in mineral deposits, that they intended erecting a quartz mill there, that they desired to obtain definite titles both for their mining locations and for the land necessary for their mills and reduction works, and that they had information that probably a thousand men would be engaged on the river and its tributaries in mining adventure during the year. In view of the facts elicited, and of other information, the joint geological and topographical expedition, under Dr. G. M. Dawson, already referred to by THE TIMES, was organized and started on its mission. In addition to the objects of the expedition previously stated, Mr. Ogilvie will make an investigation of the probable position of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia in the Kotusk Mountains, as well as a preliminary determination of the point where the 141st meridian, the international boundary, crosses the Yukon. He will also connect the two terminal points mentioned by an accurate survey of the Yukon River, and if it is possible to make arrangements to that effect, he will winter somewhere in the neighborhood of Belle Isle for the purpose of making certain astronomical determinations, and also the series of observations, magnetic, meteorological, and otherwise, conducted at stations of the International Polar Commission. The work thus outlined will probably be found of great practical value in the determination of the boundary between Canada and the Territory of Alaska. Both Dr. Dawson and Mr. Ogilvie are furnished with authority to take the statements and sworn depositions of miners and others wishing to record mining claims within the territory, and to forward these to the nearest agent of Dominion Lands as prescribed by the mining regulations, so that in regard to at least a part of the country, immediate opportunity will be furnished for the establishment of the right which attaches to priority of mineral discovery and record.

Married.

Mr. Fred H. Robson, manager of Mr. J. A. Mara's mercantile establishment at Kamloops, was married at New Westminster on Wednesday to Miss Mattie M. Mathews, second daughter of S. G. Mathews, of Brantford, Ont. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly, and included a gold watch and dressing case containing a purse with $100 in gold. Mr. and Mrs. Robson at once left for their home in Kamloops.

A Giant Bank.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal was issued on the 13th instant. It shows that the profits for the year ended 31st April, after deducting charges of management and making fair provision for all bad and doubtful debts, were $1,520,195. With this a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of two per cent. will be paid shareholders.

Clothing Identified.

The blood-stained clothing found in Crawford's house, near Ladner's Landing has been identified by a man who formerly worked for the prisoner, as the latter's property. The prisoner's position is becoming darker every day.

RAILWAY BELT TIMBER.

The License System—Mr. Higginson's Report.

We take the following information from the blue book issued by the Minister of the Interior: The system of disposing of licenses for timber lands, irrespective of the situation of the land or the character of the timber, by public competition, has now been in operation for about two years. In the Rocky Mountain region, within which, except in the case of one or two pioneer applicants, no limits were disposed of at any time except by competition. There is considerable demand for limits of small area by lumbermen who propose to proceed immediately with the manufacture of timber, and the demand for berths of this description continues not only to be good, but very fair bonuses for the privilege of cutting the timber continue to be offered. The regulations in force in Manitoba and the Northwest apply to all timber lands in the railway belt in British Columbia as far west as the 120th meridian of longitude, which intersects the railway belt half way between the western end of the Shuswap Lakes and Kamloops, this being the point west of which it is believed any timber cut and manufactured is likely to find its way for export to the Pacific Ocean rather than eastward to the territories. West of the 120th meridian the regulations are framed with a view to meeting the requirements of the trade; those in force in regard to lands along the Pacific coast being practically the same as the provincial timber laws, which were framed to meet the exigencies of the export trade to South America. Even in this belt, however, the modes of conducting the trade are gradually changing, the advent of the railway having rendered necessary the adoption of methods approximating much more nearly than before to those which obtain in the eastern provinces. The mill owners are increasing the cutting capacity of their saw mills, and it has been found necessary to double the maximum area which under the provincial laws and our first regulations might be held by any one license; that is to say, the area has been made 2,000 acres instead of 1,000.

Mr. T. S. Higginson, Crown timber agent for British Columbia, reports every reason to look hopefully to the future expansion of the trade. In addition to the 75,000,000 feet cut by the railway company, the Royal City Planing Mill cut 11,994,798 feet; Dominion Saw Mill, 3,920,000; W. C. McDougall, 1,126,885; J. B. Tiffin, 874,750; Wm. Jones, 3,500,000, or a total of nearly 100,000,000 in the railway belt, for the year ending 31st of October, 1886. The receipts by Mr. Higginson were: Bonuses, $1,263.50; ground rent, $40; permit fees and dues, $4,605.89; sundries, dues and fines for trespass, $3,247.77; total, $9,156.66.

SCHOOL BOUNDARIES.

The Limits Defined—Considerable Enlargement.

In our report yesterday of the School Board meeting, we inadvertently stated that the boundaries of the Victoria City School District had not been altered. We find, however, that the boundary has been extended as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 5, Victoria district; thence east along the northern boundary line to the northeast corner of said section; thence in a direct line southeasterly to the eastern extremity of the northern boundary line of Victoria City; thence due east to the western boundary line of section 26; thence south to the central point of the western boundary, line of section 76; thence due east to the sea shore at Oak Bay; thence southerly and westerly, following the sea shore and crossing Victoria Harbor, to the southeast corner of section 32, Esquimalt District; thence north to the northeast corner of said section; thence easterly along the southern boundary line of section 10 of said district to the shore line; thence across the Arm to the point of commencement.

This takes in all the Indian Reserve and Victoria West, part of Craigflower road and property on the Burnside road and the Arm, part of the Work estate, and continues as far out to the last as Oak Bay.

Tours in Britain.

Messrs. Hall & Goepel, city agents for the Anchor line of Ocean steamships here received a supply of a neat attractive pamphlet entitled "Tours in England, Ireland and Scotland: Where to Go and What to See." Views are from the Giant's Causeway and the Giant's Head, Kingstown Harbor, the Bromielaw bridge, Glasgow, Loch Katrine, Calendar and Ben Sedi, Oban, Glencoe, Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood, Knox House, Abbotsford, Warwick, Derham, Windsor, and Balmoral Castle, as well as interesting descriptive letter press.

Tourist's Map of Victoria.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, manager of the B. C. Stationery Company, has left on our table a pocket map of Victoria and its environs. All the streets, blocks and prominent places of business are shown. There is also a key index to the most prominent places of business. This is a very handy map and will be found of considerable value to the business community as well as to tourists and others.

Catalogue for 1887.

Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf have issued their annual catalogue for 1887. It embraces 134 pages of illustrated letter press, descriptive of the various articles in tools, implements and farming machinery this interesting firm are offering for sale, full supplies of which they constantly keep in stock. The work is well gotten up throughout. It is from the press of Mr. Munro Miller, Johnson street.

Thanking the Press.

At the Methodist Conference last night the following resolution was passed: Moved by Rev. Mr. Henlaw, seconded by Rev. W. B. Secombe, that the thanks of this Conference are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Victoria EVENING TIMES and other papers for the report of the proceedings of this Conference.

Remission of Duties.

Mr. B. H. Smith, collector of customs at Nanaimo, has been notified by the department that all goods sent to Nanaimo for the sufferers will be admitted free of duty.

Accidental.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in the case of the man Wm. H. Fraser, who was killed last week by being thrown from a car on the Wellington extension.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

THE "THUNDERER" ON THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The London *Times* of the 30th ult., in a lengthy article, reviews the speeches made in connection with Lord Harrowby's motion for a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship service. Referring to the arrest of M. Schnaebele the London thunderer says: "The whole incident has shown how slender are the threads on which the issues of peace and war often hang. There are still threatening clouds in Europe, and no one can tell when or where the storm may burst. But the arrest of M. Schnaebele might, but for the forbearance manifested on one side and the good sense on the other, easily have let loose the tempest. The warning should not pass unheeded even by ourselves. It shows how unexpectedly international troubles may arise and from what apparently trivial causes they may spring. We may thus not inaptly point the moral of the very interesting and, in its Imperial aspects, very important debate, which took place yesterday in the House of Lords on the Canadian route of the East. * * *

In the abstract, no one can gainsay the immense Imperial importance of the completion of a railway from ocean to ocean across the British portion of the North American continent. It is a magnificent illustration of colonial energy and enterprise. It brings the Pacific coast within fourteen days of ports in the British Islands. It furnishes, whenever we choose to use it, a means of transit and transport to our possessions in the East, lying entirely, so far as the land is concerned, in those portions of the two oceans which seem designed by nature to be the special appanage of British commerce. It thus affords an invaluable alternative to the two existing routes to the East, by the Suez Canal and round the Cape, safer than the canal route and more expeditious than the Cape route, and considerably shorter in point of time to all Oriental ports eastward of Hongkong. These advantages, important in time of peace, would become inestimable in the case of war with a maritime power. We possess docks at Esquimalt capable of receiving the largest ironclad, and Nanaimo possesses the only good coal supply in the North Pacific. A further advantage of this alternative route to the east is that it affords the potentiality, though not at present the actuality, of a line of telegraphic communication with our eastern possessions lying wholly within British territory and control. The North Atlantic would in the case of war with a first-class European power become our most important line of maritime communication. If we could not guard it from serious depredation we should suffer in a vital point. It is in our power, and might be not less vital to our interests, to make ourselves equally strong in the North Pacific. The Canadian line, therefore, affords the only line of telegraphic communication with India on which, so long as we retained effective command of the sea, we could absolutely depend. It would also be equally valuable for military transport. Even if the canal and the Cape route remained, we have the authority of Lord Dufferin, as quoted by Lord Harrowby, for saying "that the effect on the native mind of English troops reaching India from the east as well as the west would be enormous."

All these and many others which were advanced in the debate are obviously considerations of the utmost importance. It is true that many of them derive their chief importance from the supposition that we may some day be at war with a great power, but that is a hypothesis which can never be neglected by those who are responsible for the safety of the Empire and the conduct of Imperial policy. We spend on that hypothesis more than as many millions as the Canadian Pacific Railway has cost to make; and we bear the burden patiently, lest in neglecting to make ourselves secure we should risk the destruction of the Empire. But the importance of the Canadian route to the East does not depend solely on the contingency of war. It is pregnant with commercial potentialities of incalculable extent. These advantages need development, however. They are at present for the most part a promise and a potency rather than an actual and a present reality. We have to consider how far we can combine a reasonable provision for Imperial security in time of war with the legitimate development of commercial interests in time of peace. If the latter were considered, we might well be content to wait. Capital and enterprise will always go where a fair prospect of profit appears; but it seems to be admitted that a regular line of mail steamers across the Pacific from Vancouver to the Japanese and Chinese ports would not at present be commercially remunerative. The mails from China and Japan at present only bring in, according to the Under Secretary for the Colonies, £22,000 a year. A tri-weekly service service of mails by the Canadian route would require a subsidy of £100,000 a year, and a monthly service would cost £60,000, which, it appears, might be reduced by Canadian contributions to £45,000. It seems at first sight, therefore, as if the country would have to spend either £23,000 or £63,000 in developing a monthly or a tri-weekly service by the Canadian route. For this expenditure, however, the country would obtain an indirect return, the ulterior value of which can hardly be estimated in money, while its mere pecuniary advantages would be by no means inconsiderable.

Canon Wilberforce, of England, called on the President last Monday. He also met Mrs. Cleveland, and is enthusiastic in his admiration of that lady. He speaks of her as "a magnificent woman." "She was evidently intended by nature to be the queen she has become. She must be a great help to the President in the discharge of the heavy duties of his high life.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy is again attempting amendments to the Scott Act. He has introduced a bill which provides that after the Act has been three years in operation a petition may be sent to the Governor-General asking him to revoke the Order-in-Council calling it into force. The voting on the revocation is to be by ballot, and the ballot is to be divided into two compartments, one containing the words "For the revocation of the Order-in-Council," and the other containing the words "Against the revocation of the Order-in-Council." The voter, after placing his cross against the words representing his views, is to double it so as to obscure his mark from the returning officer and to pass it in to be deposited in the ballot box. A second provision of the bill is that any producer of cider in a county or city adopting the Scott Act, or any licensed distiller or brewer having his distillery or brewery within such county or city may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he may have manufactured at such distillery or brewery and no other, but that he must not sell in quantities less than ten gallons, and in the case of beer in quantities of not less than eighty gallons. A company authorized by law to carry on the business of cultivating and growing vines, and of making and selling wine and other liquors produced from grapes, having its manufactory within such county or city, may also under the bill sell its liquors, but not in smaller quantities than ten gallons. The manufacturers of pure native wines, however, are to be permitted to sell whenever licensed, from one gallon upwards of their wines for sacramental or medicinal purposes. The bill also contains the druggists' amendments introduced into the Senate last session. These amendments provide that nothing in the Scott Act shall interfere with the purchase or sale by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following preparations of the authorized pharmacopeia, when made of full medicinal strength and sold for medicinal purposes: Physician's prescriptions, consisting of spirituous liquors, or containing spirituous liquors in quantities of not more than eight ounces, any patent medicine not capable of being used as a beverage, Eau de Cologne, and other articles of perfumery, with all pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages, and alcohol of sixty-five over-proof or methylated spirits, if sold for pharmaceutical, or mechanical purposes. The bill also provides that accused persons may give evidence on their own behalf and that where a conviction has been made by a stipendiary magistrate in an unorganized district, a recorder, a judge of the sessions of the peace, a sheriff, a police magistrate, sitting magistrate or commissioner of a parish court, there shall be no appeal from such conviction.

Mr. Henry Cargill is also hostile to the Act and has given notice in the Commons of his intention to press for a repeal of the Act. Mr. Jamieson has also his usual annual batch of amendments. It is quite probable therefore that the Act will be greatly changed during the present session. The temperance party on the other hand have fully determined upon making prohibition pure and simple their shibboleth henceforward thus compelling politicians to deal with the question in a practical manner.

The Dominion Cabinet has decided to oppose any step looking to reciprocity with the United States.

So anxious is the Legislature of New York to have tree planting become popular that it has passed a law making Arbor Day a legal holiday.

For the financial year ending 30th of next month the Dominion estimates embrace the sum of $56,500 as the sum to be expended in public buildings in this province. For the next financial year ending 30th June, 1888, the amount has been increased to $60,000. For the last year the sum voted for harbors and rivers generally in this province was $19,500, which for the next year has been reduced to $15,500. The sum of $142,700 is placed in the estimates for dredging, but no mention is made as to where the expenditure is to be made. For the experimental farms the sum of $80,000 is placed in the estimates. The total increase in the expenditure for the next as compared with the present year is $1,724,474. The totals being $40,596,708 for 1887 and $42,321,182 for 1888.

In the Railway Committee, at Ottawa, on the 12th inst., Mr. Cuisholm's bill for the incorporation of the New Westminster and Southern Railway came up for discussion. The bill had received its first reading in the Commons. Mr. Cuisholm explained that a similar bill had already passed the British Columbia Legislature. The intention of the promoters of the scheme was to build a line from some point on the Canadian Pacific to connect with the American system on Puget Sound. He was satisfied the building of the line would greatly aid rather than militate against the Canadian Pacific railway. The bill being similiar to one already disallowed by the Federal Government, Sir Hector Langevin, in reply to Mr. Cuisholm, announced that the policy of the Government had not and would not be changed. Parliament made an agreement with the Canadian Pacific and the government was bound to carry it out. The same might be said of Manitoba, where the same principle must be maintained. It was only natural to expect that the eastern provinces should be recompensed for the many millions expended in building the Canadian Pacific by securing the Northwest in exchange, instead of allowing its trade to be diverted through American channels. If railways were built across the border the people of the east would not see a carload of freight from the Northwest. The government was of opinion that the policy of railway disallowance in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia must be maintained. He asked the committee to oppose the British Columbia bill and the bill stood.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

Annual Meeting in Montreal Last Wednesday.

Financial Statement--Land Sales --The Grain Trade.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held in Montreal on the 11th inst., at which were present a large attendance of shareholders and representatives by proxy. The statement announces that all obligations to the government have been discharged in full. The following shows the result of the year's operations:

Gross earning for year	$ 10,081,803
Working expenses—being at rate of 63.26 per cent of gross earnings	6,378,317
Net earnings—36.74 per cent	3,703,486
Deduct fixed charges accrued during year	3,068,041
Surplus	635,445
Total receipts	226,405,231
Total liabilities	117,099,515
Nominal surplus of assets over liabilities	$109,305,716

The president spoke of the trade which had already come to the road from across the Pacific and stated that it indicates the expectations of the directors as to the large and profitable trans-Pacific trade would be fully realized upon establishment of a regular line of steamships. Temporary service for the present season has been arranged for, to be performed by three steamships between Vancouver and Yokohoma and Hongkong. Negotiations were in progress with the Imperial Government for the establishment of a first-class line of steamships between Vancouver and China and Japan and the imperial interests involved in this question are so important that there can be little doubt of the satisfactory result. Reference was made to the grain trade of the company which was increasing at satisfactory rate. The extension of the Algoma branch was in active progress and would be fully completed during the present season without subsidy or bonds of any kind. The Western Ontario branch—Woodstock to London—was nearing completion.

For reasons stated in the last annual report the efforts of company had been directed to the settlement of free government lands, instead of pressing sales of its own. Sales to settlers during the year were 55,937 acres at an average price of $3 28 per acre. The government lands within the railway belt are being rapidly taken up. The following shows the position of the land grant up to 31st December, 1886:

	Acres.
Original grant	25,000,000
Surrendered to Government, under agreement of March 30, 1886	6,793,014
	18,206,986
Sales to 31st December, 1886	3,527,364
Less cancelled in 1886	220 666
	3,247,398
Quantity of land on hand	14,958,718

The cancellations of the past year include the contract of the French Colonization Company for 200,000 acres. Before the next annual meeting the report says trains to the Canadian Pacific will be running from Halifax to Vancouver the branch of Sault Ste. Marie, be open, the Boston line will be fully established and it is fully expected Ontario and Quebec will have secured an independent working connection with Chicago and the Western States. It is proposed to increase, during the current year, the number of directors from twelve to fifteen, the latter number being the limit fixed by the charter of the company. The old Board of Directors were re-elected, who elected Sir Geo. Stephen, President; Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President; who, with Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. R. B. Angus, form the Executive Board.

YALE NEWS.

Return of Summer--Odd Fellows' Deputation--Jubilee, &c.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

After two or three weeks of almost incessant rain with occasional snow falls on the hill tops, the weather has taken a change and the last few days have been excessively hot.

Vegetation is now growing rapidly at both ends, and the fine plants of divers variety found in the conservatory and gardens of Mr. Lawrence are looking very promising at present.

Mr. Jones and his co-laborers, Fox and others, have the machinery and sundries about all picked up, and are expected to leave for Vancouver in a few days. Mr. Black has been here for several days past superintending the removal of the stores, which are forwarded this week.

A deputation of Odd Fellows from Victoria, New Westminster and Chilliwhack, passed through here a few days since *en route* to Kamloops to organize a lodge. They were so jolly, enthusiastic and as well posted a lot of Odds as ever straddled a goat or endured the tortures of the gridiron.

From present appearances the Queen's anniversary will not be very extensively celebrated in this town. A few of the citizens had intended taking in the Y. M. C. A. excursion to North Bend, but when they ascertained that they would have to pay the same as from Westminster, their loyal spirits lowered considerably and the idea is abandoned. We think it would have been but justice and in the interest of the society had some distinction been made, say, one dollar from Hope and intermediate stations and return. Perhaps it is not too late yet for the management to make this alteration. We have also a suggestion to make with regard to the day of Jubilee, that is, that the railway and steamboat companies be requested to give everybody a free trip and free access to the dining rooms on that day. This would give the poor a treat long to be remembered, and make the day to them one of jubilee indeed.

The steamer Wm. Irving, which has recently been repaired, takes the place of the Reliance. She is considerably larger than her imbecile predecessor and presents a very neat and tasty appearance. The fare from here to Westminster is $4, and the trip is made in about 12 hours.

The telegraph company have been replacing all the old poles along the line with a new and more substantial set. This was a much needed improvement.

The long looked for high water has not come yet, but it is daily expected. In most cases it is better late than never, but in this case we would say never.

F. V. Boas, the jolly proprietor of the Miners' saloon, returned from a protracted trip to the Capital a few days since.

J. B. Lovell, Esq., J. P., one of Yale's most successful and prominent merchants, but who has his home in Victoria, is spending a few days looking after his commercial interest here. He expects to return to the Queen City again in a few days.

Very Probable.

A report is current in this city to-day to the effect that Mr. F. J. Barnard, ex-M. P. for Yale district, is to be called to the Senate in room of His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Nelson. Mr. Barnard has a strong claim to the seat. He has been actively engaged in developing the country and its resources for many years; has always been a public-spirited, enterprising gentleman, and his selection would prove highly acceptable to his many friends in this Province, as well as elsewhere throughout the Dominion.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The C. P. R. a Prominent Factor in the Freight Trade.

The Canadian Pacific is trying to get the carrying of the season's salmon pack, and its agents have been offering lower terms than the transcontinental lines. The latter are making a rate of 75 cents a hundred on carload lots from San Francisco or Portland to the Missouri river, St. Louis and Chicago, and $1 a hundred on carloads to New York.

The Canadian Pacific managers have telegraphed no instructions to their agent in San Francisco who is quietly meeting the reductions of the transcontinental lines. The tariff for sugar remains at 65 cents against the transcontinental lines 75 cents. Freight Agent Stearns sees no reason why his company cannot afford to carry at that rate to Omaha when the Central and Union Pacific could afford some time ago to make rates to St. Paul on the same class at 45 cents.

In the sugar rate war the American companies have not begun to meet the Canadian companies. The local refineries of San Francisco will this week ship nearly 9,000 barrels of sugar to Nebraska by the Canadian Pacific. This will, to reach Omaha by that road and connecting lines, have to traverse 3,000 miles by rail and water, or nearly double the distance by the Central and Union Pacific, which can directly overland from this city. The rate on this shipment is sixty-five cents a hundred, while the American lines rate is seventy-five cents. The rate charged for carrying this sugar is two mills a ton a mile, which is but a fraction above the cost of hauling, but the C. P. R. are bound to do business.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 16th inst. says the Canadian Pacific Railway has secured eight million pounds more of sugar for transportation to the East. It is stated that the American Sugar Refinery are the shippers. The gain to the refineries in shipping by this route is one-tenth of one cent per pound, which, although seeming ridiculously small, is enough to throw all their business via the "Queen's highway."

E. P. Rogers, Passenger and Freight Agent of the O. & C. R., Portland, has made another cut in rates to San Francisco and Sacramento. The present rates are $30 for unlimited; $25 for limited, and $15 for emigrant. But twenty miles now remain of the gap to complete the link.

The C. P. R. at Winnipeg, are discharging a large number of employees, no less than forty being paid off in one day.

Reduction in Rates.

The Northern Pacific has already made a decided reduction in rates to Pacific coast points from the east. These rates took effect on the 27th ult. Previous to this reduction the rate from Chicago to Sound ports was:

	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E
	400	320	240	232	200	180	160	140	120	110
The rate from New York now is	300	250	200	175	150	140	130	120	110	100
Puget Sound	250	200	160	150	125	112	104	96	88	80
Portland	230	192	154	144	115	104	100	92	84	77
Pacific Coast	210	175	140	132	105	98	91	84	77	70

These rates are temporary until meeting in Chicago this week.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Session Brought to a Close Last Night.

The proceedings of the Methodist Conference were brought to a close last night, the session being protracted until midnight. The following is a synopsis of the principal business transacted:

Rev. J. E. Starr, R. B. Hemlaw, A. E. Green, J. P. Hall and Jas. Turner were nominated ex-officio members of Conference.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Resolved, That this Conference request our beloved General Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Williams, to accept our hearty thanks for his masterly and deeply spiritual sermon of last Sunday morning (the manuscript of which we respectfully ask for publication), and also for the lecture and addresses with which he has favored us, and that we would assure him of our warm appreciation of the Godly admonitions for his fatherly counsel and wise decisions he has given with us, and pray the Great Head of the Church that he may be long spared to discharge the important functions of his high life. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolved, That the pastor of the Methodist Church in Victoria be requested to present to the people who have so hospitably entertained the members of this conference during their stay in the city, our heartfelt thanks for their kindness in this respect, and for the attentions we have received at their hands, rendering our visit not only a time of profitable employment but also one of pleasant enjoyment which will be long remembered by us.

The thanks of the conference were also tendered to the Daily Times for publishing full and accurate reports of the proceedings.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

A committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Williams, general superintendent, the president of the conference, chairman of districts, and Messrs. J. E. McMillan and Thos. Cunningham were appointed to present an address to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

During the evening session the various reports, still to be considered, were presented and adopted after discussion. A communication was read from the relief committee at Nanaimo, thanking the conference for its expression of sympathy. Rev. Mr. Dowler was appointed secretary of the board of examiners, Rev. Thomas Hall, treasurer of the general conference fund, and Rev. Mr. Scecombe, treasurer of the children's fund.

Rev. Dr. Williams complimented the conference on the business-like manner in which the proceedings had been carried on, and closed the meeting with an impressive prayer and the benediction.

A Prophesy Fulfilled.

Mr. W. Pollitt, General Manager of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire railway, England, and party were passengers by the Elder on Monday from San Francisco. During the afternoon they were busy taking in the sights in and around the city. They left for the mainland by this morning's steamer. A special Grand Trunk car awaits their arrival at Port Moody, which will convey them to the east. This is the first of the many parties of English tourists who intend visiting the coast this summer. The carriage at Port Moody is the first G. T. R. car that has reached this province. Thus the prophesy made many years ago that there were those living who yet would see the Grand Trunk cars on the Pacific Coast in British possessions has been fulfilled.

The Shortest Route.

The *St. James Gazette* has been requested to say, officially, that as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company propose to work their route to the Far East, it will be very much shorter to Japan and China than even the accelerated passage via Brindisi and Suez. It is calculated that between Shanghai and England there would be a gain for mails of between five and ten days, and between Yokohama and England of between fifteen and twenty-one days by the Canadian route; whilst passengers who now use the Gibraltar route would gain, by going through Canada, from thirteen to eighteen days for Shanghai, and from twenty-three to twenty-nine days from Yokohama.

O'BRIEN IN TORONTO.

Stormy Meeting in the Queen City on Tuesday.

O'Brien Interrupted With Hooting, Hisses and Cheers.

Toronto, May 17.—William O'Brien arrived from Montreal this morning amid a scene of enthusiasm and excitement unrivalled since his entrance into Canada. Fully 3,000 men crushed and struggled with each other to catch a glimpse of him. A few attempts at hooting and hissing were made as O'Brien entered the carriage, but they were quickly drowned by the hearty, stirring cheers which went up as he stood up in the carriage and exclaimed: "Three cheers for our friends in England and the cause they are struggling for." A cavalcade of mounted police with drawn swords and a platoon of officers surrounded the carriages. The hotel was reached without a sign of hostility, except an occasional hoot or hiss from an Orangeman. He is quartered at the Rossin House, corner of King and York streets.

At the hotel O'Brien was met by a committee who offered him an address of welcome. In reply O'Brien made a short speech, thanking the committee for their support. He alluded to Lansdowne's alleged cruelty to his tenants and made an attack on the London *Times*. His speech was received with cheers, mingled with hoots and hisses.

On reaching the rotunda of the hotel he was hoisted on the shoulders of strong men and carried to the broad staircase and there, amid immense excitement, was presented with an address by D. P. Hill, Secretary of the local branch of the National League. During O'Brien's reply there were frequent attempts at interruption by several of the crowd, but, as before, the overwhelming majority of the crowd were O'Brienites and their cheers sounded like a chorus. With Mr. O'Brien's introduction began the most terrific groaning, hissing, cheering and hoarse shouts that the day had so far witnessed. Removing his hat, with the utmost coolness O'Brien surveyed the vast sea of faces before him and spoke for a considerable time in a calm deliberate manner amidst tremendus hootings, howlings and hissings. He strongly condemned Lord Lansdowne's ev ction policy, as well as the coercion policy of the Salisbury government.

Several knock-downs took place, as well as smashing in of silk hats. The Orangemen used clubs very freely, whilst the Nationalists as effectively used their fists. Every effort to drive away the rowdies failed.

With the exception of a couple of charges by a single policeman on horseback, no attempt was made to interfere with the rioters. The Orangemen set up two stump speakers, to talk at the same time as O'Brien. They roared themselves hoarse amid frantic cheers and yells of the coterie. At the close of the speaking the following resolution was passed, amid an outburst of cheering from thousands and groans and dissent from the groups of Orangemen:

"Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathize with the mission of Wm. O'Brien, M.P., in Canada, and take this opportunity of entering a protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenants at Luggacurran by Lord Lansdowne."

The Nanaimo Disaster.

Our Nanaimo correspondent writes that there were no less than 16 funerals of whites and four of Chinese on Sunday last. There are still missing six whites and five or six Chinese, two of the latter being at the bottom of the No. 2 shaft, whose remains will not be recovered for a long time as all the debris of the No. 2 shaft is upon them. The men on the steamer Empire, contributed $68 to the relief fund.

No searching parties were at work Tuesday. The shafts are still considered unsafe, especially the diagonal one, near where the entombed bodies are believed to be. Water is still plying into the mine. The fire is supposed to be extinguished; the steam coming out, arising, it is believed from heaps of fallen rock and coal indicating the intense heat is the mine. The dangerous explosive gas is being drawn out of the mine and brought into contact with air, which is being forced down through No. 1 shaft and then distributed through the various shafts and thence back to the surface. Danger is still apprehended to be searching parties from falling of rock from the roof loosened by the explosion and fallen timbers. In many places the cave-ins have been very heavy. In one or two places thousands of tons of rock have fallen in a mass and large fragments it is believed will continue to do so for some time.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. S. M. Robins, Supt. of the Vancouver Coal Company, makes the following announcement: For the information of subscribers to the relief fund I desire to state that up to this time the Vancouver Coal Company have claimed the privilege of ministering to the urgent needs of all those requiring assistance. All subscriptions including cheques forwarded to me expressly to relieve immediate wants have been without exception paid into the bank of British Columbia to the credit of the fund. Not one cent of which has been withdrawn up to this time. From to-day the committee will assume the duty of relieving the distress.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada. *

From Graulte Creek.

A correspondent writes from Graulte Creek that the camp had run completely out of meat supply, and that the arrival of Mr. A. M. Nelson's train was anxiously looked for. A brisk advance in the price was likely to take place. Present prices were: Ham and bacon, 25c.; sugar, eight pounds for $1; shovels, 75c.; axes, $1 to $1.50; tea, 50c. to 75c. There are seventy white miners on the creek, and about 150 Chinese. Three or four claims only are paying wages. A considerable portion of the mining district is under water in consequence of the Spring freshets. The outlook is not encouraging for the miner or the prospector in this portion of the Province.

Young Victoria in the Lead.

Mr. Thos. MacLaughlin, who proceeded to New York last summer for the prosecution of his studies at the Technical School, at the close of the session on the 30th ult., swept off three prizes and two certificates of merit. Amongst his successes are first prizes for best inch scale draft and a certificate of award presented by the Y. M. C. A. of New York.

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to
A. FERGUSON, Agent
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"DOMESTIC."

IT IS CLAIM.

The "Domestic" is the best Sewing Machine ever made. It is best in plan and design, giving superior results in practical work; best in workmanship—the fitting, finishing and hardening of the working parts being most careful and exact, without the useless polishing of prominent non-wearing parts for the purpose of catching the eye. It has the best wood-work ever used on any sewing machine. No other sewing machine can show as good a record.

These facts are recognized

By its competitors everywhere, in their endeavor to secure patronage by claiming equal or like degrees and qualities of merit.

"The best is always the cheapest," and the "Domestic" has proven itself to be the best.

50 Candle Power.

THE WANZER LAMP.

NO CHIMNEY.	Burns only 1 Pint Coal Oil in 12 hours.
NO SMOKE.	Any grade of Coal Oil can be used, as it is positively Non-explosive.
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Agent for B. C. my12

At Cheapside.

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Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand. Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

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Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 3m D&W

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Good Sheep Run.
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TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. June7

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Dixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 24th March, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable 11th April, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B.C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 25th May, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 16th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Quesnelle, B.C., March 2, 1887. apr19 W&t

Land Hunters, Attention!

THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such as may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANNON,
Vancouver, B. C.
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BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
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Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock the B. C. Agency.
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The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT.
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too Frequent Beauty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passive Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices:—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"Good Backing.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has created their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pad, which have seen in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co. Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. McHerring & Co., Cache Creek; D. & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Lillooet; W. B. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive scar-less treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The Great English Medicine
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PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS,
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He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question.

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

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Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, call and see the Doctor. Office and Parlors privately arranged. Call or address Dr. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 20½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

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and old, single or
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all who suffer with
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Nervous Debility
Spermatorrhœa,
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Older Troubles, Weak-
Barrenness, Gonorrhœa,
Wasting, Unfitness
life,
confidentially. If in
write. Before ex-
now! Now

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

Territorial Expansion.

The Calgary *Tribune* has received the following telegraph from Ottawa, and fancies it sees in it some deep laid scheme on the part of B. C. to annex Alberta:

"An Act to Incorporate Alberta and British Columbia has passed its second reading."

If the word "railway" be inserted after the word "Columbia," the true meaning of the dispatch will be made plain. But our contemporary takes a different view and says: "The significance of this paragraph is not very clear. We have heard that British Columbia was making some claim that a portion of the district of Alberta should be included within her borders, but if the above means that a bill has been introduced to make that claim good, this is the first intimation that we have had of it. British Columbia's contention, as we understand it, is that the fifth principal meridian should be her eastern boundary. Calgary lies within those bounds, and there would certainly be something gained by the B. C. people in having the capital of the Pacific Province on this side of the mountains."

Our eastern boundary will have to be defined at an early day, and if Mr. Davie is only half as successful as Mr. Mowat was in maintaining the rights of his province British Columbia will be awarded a large slice of the grazing territory to the east of the Rockies. We want more agricultural and pastoral lands, and such an extension as is mentioned by the *Tribune* would give our province every variety of climate and all the natural resources known to any country in the world. But in any event, the capital will remain where it is.

Victoria District.

Mr. E. Crow Baker has introduced a bill in the Commons to amend the Representation Act, as respects the Victoria District in this province. Following is the full text of the amending clauses:

"(d.) The electoral district of Victoria which shall consist of those portions of Vancouver Island known as Victoria district, Esquimalt district and Metchosin district, as defined in the official maps of those districts which are deposited in the Land Office, Victoria, and are designated respectively, 'Victoria District Official Map, 1858,' 'Esquimalt District Official Map, 1858,' and 'Metchosin District Official Map, 1858,' together with such islands adjacent to the said portions of Vancouver Island as were formerly dependencies of the colony of Vancouver Island.

"(e.) The electoral district of Vancouver, which shall consist of all the remainder of Vancouver Island, and all such islands adjacent to such remainder as were formerly dependencies of the late colony of Vancouver Island."

The Chinese Bill.

The *Mail* says the main provisions of the bill to amend the Chinese Immigration Act are as follows: The first point is that Chinese women are placed on the free list, provided their husbands are British subjects. The second is that Chinamen may pass through Canada in bond. The next is that any attempt to evade payment of the import duties upon Chinamen by the presentation, for example, of a fraudulent certificate entitling free entry, is to be punishable by a fine of $500 or by imprisonment for a year. Any Chinaman who has left the country in bond can only stay away three months, and if he exceeds that limit he is subject to duty again. The last feature of the bill is a provision that British Columbia shall have one-fourth of the net receipts from the importation of Chinamen. This is calculated to induce British Columbia to look with more favor upon Chinese arrivals, for the receipts are far in advance of expenses.

An M. P. Becomes Insane.

Mr. Bell, M. P. for Addington, Ont., has become violently insane. His reason is completely dethroned. His symptoms are such that little or no hope is entertained for his recovery. Being of a violent type he has been sent to the Rockwood Asylum near Kingston. As yet the House has taken no notice in this case. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Bell and his relatives. He was elected on the 22nd Feb., by a small majority. The excitement of the contest is believed to be the cause of his trouble.

Letter Writers.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending 30th June, 1886, contains the following statements of the letters delivered in the different provinces: Ontario, 30,000,000; Quebec, 16,700,000; Nova Scotia, 5,400,000; New Brunswick, 4,000,000; Prince Edward Island, 800,000; British Columbia, 1,300,000; Manitoba, Keewatin and N. W. T., 3,800,000; making a total of 71,000,000.

Beach and Hanlan.

Beach on the 7th inst., signed the articles for a race with Hanlan on the Nepean river, on November 29th, for £500 a side. A sculling race is being arranged at Sydney which will be open to the world and take place in November. The entrance fee will be £100 for natives and £50 for English and American oars men. First prize, £700; second, £200, and third £100.

Mr. Duncan in Boston.

Rev. W. Duncan, of Metlakahtla, was in Boston recently, and addressed a large audience in Trinity Church on the subject of his missionary labors among the Metlakahtlans. He seems to be still determined to take his wards into Alaska if he can procure land from the American government, a promise of which he has not thus far been successful in obtaining.

Mining in Lillooet.

Several claims on Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet, have been paying from $10 to $20 to the hand per day, and one cleaned $800 in twenty days. These are worked by Chinese. On Bridge River a company took out $1,000 in two weeks. More gold is said to have been brought into Lillooet this spring than at the same time during the last twenty years.

The Foster Mine.

The return of free gold from the second run at the Foster mine has been received. The company prefers waiting for the monthly clean up, when the treatment of the sulphurets will be completed, before publishing the results; but it may be stated that the most sanguine anticipations of the stockholders are being realized.

The Explorers.

Prof. Dawson took the following parties from this city to act as canoemen, &c.: Lewis Lewis, Daniel Johnson, J. C. McLeod, — Trepannier, Chas. Gladwin, F. S. Sparks, Frank Parker, W. J. Morrison, D. H. McNeil and Jas. Day. Indians will be employed to do the packing.

The Barnard Castle.

The steamer Maude left for the wreck of the Barnard Castle at noon to-day. On board was Captain Bruce and several divers. An examination will be made by them as to the chances and cost of raising the sunken vessel.

A brakeman in the employ of W. E. Blackett on the Wellington extension, named French, was killed on Friday afternoon by a train, which backed upon him unawares.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Appointments for Sunday Committees—Rev. Mr. Crosby's Arrival.

THURSDAY, May 12th.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REV. MR. PERCIVAL'S RESIGNATION.

The select committee appointed to confer with Mr. Percival in relation to his resignation reported that after consultation with the brethren he had informed them it was impossible for him to reverse the decision at which he had arrived. The conference then proceeded to deal with the resignation of Bro. Percival from the ministry and conference. On motion his resignation was accepted and a certificate of standing granted subject to the usual conditions.

MINISTERS SALARIES.

The sustentation committee reported favoring the establishment of a sustentation funds the object being to supplement the incomes of ministers insufficiently paid. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question during which it was shown that the fund was a necessity, ministers in many cases being altogether inadequately paid.

A VISITOR.

Rev. D. Fraser, pastor of the Presbyterian church, visited the conference and was introduced to the brethren by the president.

Conference adjourned at 5:30 o'clock till 9:30 a. m. on Friday.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A missionary meeting in connection with the conference was held last evening.

Dr. Williams occupied the chair. The meeting opened with the singing Hymn 716, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowell.

After a brief, but earnest address by the chairman, Rev. E. Robson was called upon to address the meeting. The reverend gentleman after a few introductory remarks referred to the establishment of Methodism in the province, when twenty-eight years ago last February, the first band of missionaries arrived. Of the four who came to British Columbia at that time, two still survive, while the son of another (Mr. White) will become a member of this conference. The growth of the church, he believed, had been commensurate with the advancement of the province in wealth and material progress. His address was concluded with an eloquent reference to the possibilities of our glorious country and expressed the belief that the future of the province depended more on the course adopted during the next three years than on any period in our history.

Mr. Wm. Clarkson (New Westminster), who had arrived in Victoria 29 years ago when there were no wharves to land at and the city was very properly called the city of tents, next addressed the meeting. The speaker recounted in an interesting and entertaining manner the hardships of the pioneer ministers and pioneer settlers. On concluding, Mr. Clarkson was heartily applauded.

Rev. Mr. Green (Naas River) was the next speaker introduced. He regretted the absence of Sister McKnight and Bro. Crosby, who had left the scene of their labors a fortnight ago for the purpose of visiting the conference, had not yet arrived. He proceeded in a highly edifying and instructive manner to relate many of his incidents peculiar to mission work among the aborigines. A glorious work, however, was being done in British Columbia, and the only thing he had to regret was that some of the young men brought up in the province did not offer themselves for labor in the Lord's vineyard.

Amos Coulson, a Nanaimo Indian, addressed the meeting; Rev. Mr. Tate acting as interpreter. After the Indian had concluded his intelligent remarks Mr. Tate addressed the meeting, giving many illustrations of the excellent work done among the Indians. Several cases in which Indians had lost a whole season's work at the canneries because they would not work on Sunday were given. This sentiment was warmly applauded by the audience.

The chairman in introducing Mr. Gardner, who was accompanied by the first Chinese convert of the province, expressed his unbounded pleasure in having on the platform at this meeting the first Indian convert of the province and the first Chinese convert in this country of ours.

Mr. Gardner delivered a short address on mission duties among the Chinese residents of the province and the necessity for strenuous efforts to put down an abhorent form of slavery in which Chinese women are held. His address was very interesting.

A Chinese addressed the meeting first in English and afterwards in his own language, Mr. Gardner acting as interpreter.

The meeting which was an interesting and edifying one came to a close at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Conference opened at 9:30 a. m. with the singing of hymn 419 and prayer by Rev. Mr. Wood. Rev. Dr. Williams occupied the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A committee to organize a conference missionary society was appointed, said committee being composed of the following members: Rev. T. W. Hall and Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster district; Rev. E. Robson and Mr. J. E. McMillan, Victoria district; Rev. A. E. Green and Mr. J. B. Ferguson, Port Simpson district.

AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

Rev. Mr. Bowell, secretary of a committee appointed to deal with a communication from the Woman's Missionary Society, reported, recommending the formation of an auxiliary, with branches throughout the province.

BISHOP CRIDGE'S VISIT.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bryant, seconded by Thos. Cunningham, Esq.: Resolved, that having received a visit from the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, we have listened with pleasure to his kindly and fraternal expressions of interest in our work throughout the province, which we reciprocate with cordial sympathy and respect.

VISITORS.

Rev. W. Barss, of the Calvary Baptist Church, was introduced to the conference by President Robson, and made a few appropriate remarks to the brethren.

Venerable Father Pollard attended the meeting and occupied a seat on the platform.

GLAD TIDINGS.

A telegram was received from the Rev. Mr. Crosby stating that the Glad Tidings had arrived safely at Nanaimo, and that himself and friends would be down on to-day's train. Conference rose and sang the doxology.

PULPIT APPOINTMENTS.

At the request of the churches concerned members of the conference were appointed to preach as follows on Sunday next: First Presbyterian Church 11 a. m., C. Bryant; 7 p. m., T. W. Hall; Reformed Episcopal Church, 11 a. m., Jas. Turner; 7 p. m., W. J. Dowler, B. A.; Baptist Church 11 a. m., B. B. Hemlaw.

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

President of the conference, Revs. J Hall, C Bryant, W J Dowler, B A, J W Wadham, M A, Jno Jessop, J B Ferguson, Wm Kent, M P, Jas Cunningham, Rev. J E Starr, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONTINGENT FUND COMMITTEE.

J E Starr, Jos Hall, J A Wood, E Robson, T Crosby, R B Hemlaw, C Bryant, D Spencer, Thos Cunningham, J B Ferguson, Jno Jessop, A C Wells, Wm McKay, Wm Kent, M P.

Following are committees whose duties terminate with the conference:

Sunday Schools—W J Dowler, W B Seccombe, T Crosby, J E McMillan, A C Wells, J B Ferguson.

Temperance—J A Wood, A C Wells.

Pastoral Address—Revs C Bryant, Jos Turner.

Memorials and Miscellaneous Resolutions—Revs Jos Hall, R B Hemlaw, J E McMillan, Thos Cunningham.

Statistics—C M Tate, J B Ferguson.

State of the Work—T W Hall, Wm Clarkson.

Conference adjourned at noon till 4 o'clock p. m.

A LADY MISSIONARY.

Miss Cartmell, of Hamilton, Ontario, who is just returning home from mission work in Japan met the ladies of the Methodist Church this afternoon for the purpose of forming an auxiliary society to the Woman's Missionary Society. Miss Cartmell was sent out to Japan by this society some four and a half years ago and has been remarkably successful in her work, but has been compelled to return home in consequence of failure in health.

The death of W. B. Cuyler, stationed at Bella Bella, was reported and a committee appointed to prepare an obituary to be published in the minutes.

Mr. D. Jennings was continued on trial another year.

Messrs. Jas. Calvert and W. H. Pierce were received into full connection with the conference. After the usual examination which was conducted by the general superintendent with very satisfactory result.

Conference adjourned at 6:30.

EVENING SESSION.

A public meeting was held in evening for the purpose of receiving Messrs. Jas. Calvert and W. H. Pierce full connection and preparatory to their ordination to-morrow morning. President Robson occupied the chair. The meeting opened by singing hymn 678 and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hall. After a stirring address by the chairman Bro. Calvert was called upon to relate his experince and call to the work, which he did very nicely. He was followed by Bro. Pierce, the first native missionary of the province, who related the story of his conversion in an intelligent and affecting manner.

On motion by the Rev. Bowell, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, it was resolved by a standing vote of the conference that Bros. Calvert and Pierce be received into full connection with conference, and that they be ordained on Sunday next. The mover and seconder of the resolution delivered excellent addresses. After a few earnest and forcible remarks by Supt. Williams, the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, May 4th.

Conference assembled at 9:30 a. m. and opened with singing and prayer by Bro. Kent. President Robson occupied the chair, with Supt. Williams beside him on the platform, to assist the conference in its work.

A communication from the Fort Simpson district to the general secretary of the Missionary Society, respecting mission work on the upper Skeena, was read and referred to the committee on missions.

Bro. G. F. Hopkins, of the Fort Simpson district, who has traveled three years, was continued on trial, and it was resolved that he be ordained for special purposes.

An elaborate address of congratulation to His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson, expressing unabated attachment and loyalty to the Queen, was presented by the address committee and adopted.

The committee on memorials reported that they had only considered the memorial from Victoria district in reference to the sale of church property at Maple Bay, and recommended that at present it is inexpedient to dispose of any portion of such property. A memorial from the same district re the sale of church property at Wellington was also considered, but the proposition could not be recommended. Report adopted.

The committee on missions presented their report recommending the formation of a missionary board of the B. C. conference, to consist of the chairman of the several districts and one layman from each district. The board was then elected by the laymen of the conference as follows: For the Fort Simpson District, Wm. Ogilvie; for New Westminster District, Thomas Cunningham; for the Kamloops District, Harvey Woodward.

A brother drew attention to the fact that one of the newspapers—(the *Colonist*)—referred to the conference as a "Wesleyan conference," which was incorrect.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 till 9:30 a. m. on Monday.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. John Flett, recently of Carleton Place, Ont., and a brother of Mr. Harry Flett, of Johnson, Walker & Flett, this city, arrived from the east last night. Mr. Flett is a first-class machinist and will be engaged at the new shops of the C. P. R. at Vancouver.

Mr. Gus McKecknie, printer, left for Southern California to-day. His sister, Mrs. Sweet, accompanied him, and they purpose abiding permanently among the orange groves.

Mr. Geo. D. McVicar, of Winnipeg, embarked on the Chester to-day for San Francisco. He will reside in Riverside, Southern California, till next September, when he expects to be fully restored in health.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, was a passenger for San Francisco by to-day's steamer. He will return next week and leave immediately for the east.

Mr. D. W. Gordon, M. P., who was quite ill for a few days at Ottawa, has fully recovered his health, and is again attending actively to his parliamentary duties.

Grins from Momus.

Sir John says that although he is quite aged, yet he will never be peer-aged.

Not much is a name.—Cornwall (a wall of grain) should be an effectual barrier against want and hunger, but our ex-Governor, Cornwall, albeit he has been long and conspicuously feeding at the public crib, yet will he give nothing towards the Jubilee Hospital fund—nothing to feed or shelter the sick and poor!

Stock conundrum.—Should our citizens *bear* the provincial revenue per capita tax, because the government will not *Bull* its collection any more?

Our Legislature, at its last session, granted a large sum to "foster" and encourage quartz mining, knowing full well that the first big slice of that bonus would go to a certain quartz mine, which would in turn "foster" and greatly encourage its legislative owners and their interested friends. The favored mine is located at Big Slide—a very appropriate name—for the transaction, no less than the place, looks slick and slippery enough for anything.

The generous voters of Cowichan treated the local government to enough "Pioneer Pry" to last for four years, and still the ministry and its organ, the *Colonist*, are grossly dissatisfied. What hogs some mortals be!

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

Her Majesty Enters London To-Day in State.

Thousands of Regulars, Volunteers and Policemen.

LONDON ABLAZE.

LONDON, May 14.—Is ablaze with excitement this afternoon, the occasion being the visit of the Queen for the purpose of opening the People's Palace at Mile-end. The route selected for the royal progress extends from Paddington station, in the western portion, to Mile end in the extreme eastern division, the limit of distance being about eight miles. The buildings along the entire way are daily decorated, the Irish colors and the stars and stripes being conspicuous in many places. The Queen will reach Paddington station from Windsor at 4 p. m., and accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg, and his wife, the Princess Beatrice. The Queen will be met by civic escort, and with her escort will proceed in carriage, escorted by a troop of cavalry. The line of procession will be guarded by ten thousand volunteers and 5,000 regular troops, selected with a view to brilliancy and contrast in their different uniforms. As additions to pageant there will be 10,000 policemen. At Holborn the Lord Mayor and the civic officials will await the Queen's advent into the old city, and after saluting her and formally welcoming her to London, will proceed with her to the People's Palace.

The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge will receive Her Majesty the Queen. In her progress to the palace she will pass through a section of London known as the "City" for the first time in many years. Her visit has aroused great excitement in that quarter.

SECRETARY BALFOUR'S ABSENCE.

LONDON, May 13.—In consequence of the habitual absence of Mr. Balfour from the House during the Irish debate Campbell Bannerman to-day tried to ascertain whether the government intended the duties of Chief Secretary should devolve upon Harmon and why Balfour shirked the duty? Responding to the question Hon. Mr. Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, excused Balfour on the ground of the pressure of Irish business. The ministerialists expect that Balfour will withdraw from the Irish office immediately after the passage of the Crimes bill. Balfour is unable to overtake the work in the department and suffers a severe mental strain. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, who is of a stronger physique, is willing to accept the post of Irish Secretary.

A COMPLETE SPLIT.

The breach in the personal relations between Gladstone and Hartington and Chamberlain is now complete. Until recently their political differences did not cause the cessation of personal intercourse. Now, however, when they meet in the lobbies of the Commons they do not speak and do not even exchange salutations. Chamberlain sits close to Mr. Gladstone in the House, but neither makes a sign of recognition.

Parnell, who is unfit for prolonged work, refuses to London on urgent pressure from the Parnellites.

Morley has proposed that he and Gladstone confer with Parnell and Dillon in order to arrange for a concerted action in the matter of amendments to the Crimes Bill. Gladstone is opposed to purely obstructive tactics. He wants the Parnellites to fight the clauses in the bill upon their merits as well as the amendments.

AN AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Lockwood, Liberal, moved an amendment, with the object of limiting the operation of the clause to the most serious offences. Attorney-General Webster said the government is unable to accept the amendment. If any one offence was worse than another, against which the clause was directed, it was the conspiracy to boycott. T. P. O'Connor said the government had at last let the cat out of the bag, in admitting that the most stringent powers of the bill had for their object the suppression of boycotting. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 257 to 170.

THE TIMES AGAIN AT THE PARNELL.

The *Times* has resumed the publication of regular articles intended to show the connection between Parnellism and crime. The article entitled "Behind the scenes in America" is a matter the result of inquiry which the *Times* says it instituted last summer into the relations between the American Fenians, the Parnellites and the purports of crime. They contain a number of secret records of the Clan na Gael Society, obtained through echism in that society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, lists of its officers at various epochs, and letters from its past and present leaders; secret circulars and reports of societies and conventions. The *Times* says its inquiries are not yet complete, for the reason that the society has been reorganized, so that its system of working would become seemingly an impenetrable mystery.

Commenting on the present revelations the *Times* says it is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and therefore Mr. Gladstone, is ultimately dictated to by the heads of the society and Patrick Ford.

BOYCOTTING THE CUNARDERS.

DUBLIN, May 13.—At a meeting of the Nationalists of Limerick yesterday, Vice President O'Shea proposed that the Irish boycott the Cunard line if it is proved that the Umbria's captain is implicated in the action of the English mob in insulting O'Brien.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

ROME, May 13.—Cardinal Simeoni, charged by the Pope to examine the situation in Ireland, recommends His Holiness to advise the Irish Bishops to adhere vigorously to the course decided upon by the former council bishops at Rome, namely, that the clergy abstain from associating themselves with the agitators.

THE GREAT JEWEL SALE.

PARIS, May 13.—The sale of crown jewels began to-day. About 250 French and foreign jewelers attended. Ten lots were disposed of, realizing 5,057,000 francs. Among the articles sold was a diamond necklace for 1,612,500 francs and a pair of epaulettes for 64,000 francs.

Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany will return to Berlin on Saturday next.

RUSSIA'S CREDIT ABROAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—It is rumored that Herr Bliebeders, agent on behalf of the largest banking firms in Berlin and four in St. Petersburg, has concluded an extensive arrangement for converting the present outstanding Russian loans into a new issue, with the view of raising the Russian credit abroad.

THE GREAT JEWEL SALE.

PARIS, May 13.—At the crown jewel sale to-day Bonynge, of California, bought the diamond shoulder knot for 20,000 francs.

Carvalho Brothers & Co., west India merchants, have failed. Liabilities very heavy.

A CABINET CRISIS IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 12.—The action of Budge in the committee of Chamber of Deputies in declining to accept the proposals made by Premier Goblet to reduce the government estimates by 13,000,000 francs on the ground that still greater economies were demanded, it is now believed constitutes a complete rupture between the cabinet and committee. The whole matter will be referred to the Chamber for action. The newspapers regard a cabinet crisis as possible.

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Odessa says the bankruptcy court is blocked with insolvency cases of old established and hitherto flourishing concerns. Many commercial men would welcome war as infinitely preferable to the present depression.

The submarine cable in the bay of Sebastopol has been cut in several places, and portions of it has been stolen. Only the high military office knew of the existence of the cable.

CLOSED AGAINST ALL FOREIGNERS.

PARIS, May 14.—At a meeting of the Patriotic League to-day, held to confirm the appointment of M. Sansbaef as president, the latter decided that the League had interfered in the recent election in Alsace-Lorraine, or that the French government had not exercised any pressure upon M. Deroulede, who, he said, remained the honorary president of the League.

The *Times* protests against the present system of espionage; says it is serious and tending towards making France a sort of China, closed against all foreigners.

SAD DROWNING CASE.

MUNICH, May 13.—Another tragedy has just been enacted at Lake Starburg. Two young ladies of Munich, Baronesses rowed in a boat into the spot where King Ludwig, of Bavaria, met his death and deliberately threw themselves in the water and were drowned. Next morning the boat was missed and a search made for the bodies which were found lying in the soft clay clasped in each others arms. Both were pretty, rich and cultivated. They had been suffering from melancholy every since the King's death.

NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—The press of this city advocates a poll tax on German workmen as a reprisal for Germany's increase in the corn duty.

The English-Afghan boundary commission yesterday with Commissioner Ridgeway have gone to Moscow.

The Czar and Czarina yesterday performed the usual religious ceremony preparatory to a long journey. It is expected they will start for the south to-day.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

BERLIN, May 13.—The new German Liberals are forming an anti-Corn Law League. They propose to publish a paper, organize a meeting and provoke an agitation throughout the whole country. Three directors of the glass works at Valestal have been expelled, having been accused of belonging to the French reserve and drilling their fellow workmen.

CRUELTY TO PATIENTS.

VIENNA, May 14.—Count Taafe, Minister of Home Affairs, ordered an inquiry to be made into the charges of cruelty to patients, brought against the management of Krankschaus, Herr Hofman, director of the hospital has resigned his position.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—At the time this province assumed the duties of responsible government it was well supplied with men qualified for the discharge of the duties thereof, and no difficulties were experienced in forming a ministry, in the event of a change being required. But every subsequent change of a ministry has tended to show that our stock of eligible public men for such duties has run out, or if not run out, becomes small by degrees and deplorably less. As a consequence we are reduced to the pitiful portion of having to submit to the present one man government of the Hon. John Robson from sheer inability to find eligible materials out of the whole assembly. How ridiculous, under such circumstances, the hope expressed that Sutton should be elected, because a supporter of present government. Whereas what is really needed is the election of opposition members of sufficient culture and breadth of view to form a ministry, in the event of a change. It is a well known fact that although the present ministry have so large a majority, Hon. John Robson, the Provincial Secretary, or Finance Minister—for one scarcely knows where to place him—is held in the most apparent contempt by many of his supporters, of which no one is more conscious than John Robson himself. Many of these supporters would be only too happy to be relieved of their present allegiance by the formation of a new ministry. To call our Legislature as at present constituted, with its ready cut and dried majority a deliberative assembly and for prayers to be read on their meeting together invoking the Almighty to assist them in their deliberations, is a solemn farce, and little short of a mockery. I submit it is indispensable to the satisfactory working of responsible government that electors should bear in mind it is from those they elect that a ministry has ultimately to be formed, and that in the future there should be unanimity of action to secure the return of some of sufficient calibre for that purpose, and not by neglect of this duty to place the province in its present humiliating position, of that of Hobson's choice of the Robson ministry. Finance Minister Robson doubtless chuckles with delight in present imaginary provincial wealth from the million loan, giving him the power to become autocratic, resulting from the strengthening of his position as minister from having such a sum at his command. But when the House again meets, and he figures as Provincial Secretary, and the new Finance Minister has been appointed, the onerous duty will devolve upon him of showing that the financial policy of his predecessor had not realised the sanguine expectations entertained, and that there was no necessity for another loan of a million to supply the needs of an exhausted treasury.

JUSTICE.

Our Lumber Abroad.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* says: British Columbia lumber is taking quite a hold in the city and is becoming a prime favorite with carpenters and cabinet makers for certain classes of work. Large quantities of pine and cedar are being imported and the trade gives promise of developing into quite a business. The advantage over our local timber is that much larger boards can be obtained. For instance, a consignment to hand the other day contained a board three feet broad and sixteen long without a flaw or knot in it.

The Tariff.

The duties on cigars and cigarettes have been increased from $1.20 per lb. and 20 per cent., to $2 per lb. and 25 per cent. Buggies, farm wagons, etc., costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 per cent.; costing $50 and under $100, $15 and 20 per cent.; and all costing $100 and over 35 per cent. The above are slightly different from yesterday's figures.

Mr. J. Dennis, an engineer on the Michigan Central has invented a fireproof and safety shaft for railway coaches.

O'BRIEN IN CANADA.

He Challenges Lord Lansdowne to Dispute his Statement.

Refused a Hearing in Toronto's Public Halls by the Council.

QUEBEC, May 12.—In his speech here to-night Mr. O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgements not merely to his friends but to his opponents for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled. He expressed his confidence that the more the subject was thrashed out the more severely every human and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, and the more they would recognize that this visit was the only means left to avert the total destruction of an entire community of an oppressed and cruelly wronged tenantry. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and standard bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack-renters in Ireland. (Hisses). "The Montreal *Herald* of to-day," he continued "took up the position, and with which I don't for one moment wish to quarrel, that the Canadian people would not accept as gospel the statement of others or the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as painted, until this other side was heard from. I invite and hereby challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact which the *Herald* says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of doing this. Lord Lansdowne need not seriously shelter himself under the plea that his official position prevented him from defending himself. In a free country like this the press is open to him as to any one. (Applause.) As a matter of fact Lord Lansdowne has already, very significantly, availed himself of the ordinary channels of newspaper defense. He has on more than one occasion and through intervals and communications official and otherwise, done his utmost to prejudice the Canadian people with reference to my visit. (Hisses.) He cannot now pretend to wrap himself up in his majesty as to decline to defend himself against the indictment, which, if unanswered, will bring on him the reprobation of the Canadian public. (Applause.) If I be wrong in this invitation, and the public condemnation of the Loggourran evictions, then members of the Canadian Parliament were wrong in their presentation of resolutions denouncing as infamous the landlords and the coercion system in Ireland. I hold on the contrary, that it is the highest right and duty constitutionally, of men enjoying blessings of self-government, to know whether the ruler of their country was not himself forgetting the very injustice which the Canadian Parliament deprecated and abhorred. Either they ought to expunge their late resolutions of sympathy for Ireland from the books of the Canadian Parliaments, or they ought to acknowledge that their ruler should pay a little more deference to the principles inculcated by the representative of the Canadian people. [Applause.] The days are gone by when the Irish tenantry will submit to evictions, with dejected and hopeless hearts. Our race is beginning to avail itself of its strength. We know that no Irish exterminator can be found in all the world around a spot where he can hide his head from the judgment and the condemnation of civilized mankind. [Applause.] It is that which has cheered the heart of the Irish people and kept their arms from crime."

Mr. O'Brien concluded his address with an eloquent peroration, predicting an early deliverance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and abominations of Dublin Castle rule.

General E. J. Flint and Honorable James McShane, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, spoke at length expressing sympathy for Ireland and the especial object of O'Brien's visit.

Jeremiah Gallagher, president of the local branch of the National League, who occupied the chair, spoke severely of the Governor General in the opening address. When O'Brien's turn came to speak the scene of enthusiasm was even greater than that at Montreal; greeting him in that vast audience were men and women who cheered, waved their hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas frantically.

REFUSED A HEARING IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 13.—The City Council will meet this afternoon when the renting of St. Andrew's Hall for Mr. O'Brien's lecture on Tuesday evening, will be discussed. It is stated that the council has information that a breach of the peace will occur if O'Brien lectures in that hall. The property owners in the locality are afraid that their property will be damaged. Under these circumstances the council will decide to refuse to allow the hall to be used for the lecture. Mr. Mulligan, president of the local branch of the National League, has intimated that he will sue the city for damages. It has also been stated that he has been refused the Opera House, the Princess street rink, the Pavillion and the Music Hall. It is now doubtful if a hall in the city can be secured.

MAYOR HOWLAND

sent the following reply to O'Brien's telegram from Montreal of Wednesday night: I cannot encourage your coming for Saturday's meeting. You are misinformed as to facts as you probably have been as to sentiments of our people. The meeting here has not been called to demand the official prohibition of your meetings but to express the opinion of citizens as to the propriety of you coming here at all. We understand your object in coming is to attack the reputation of Her Majesty's representative, at present our guest. On personal grounds as to his truthfulness, which, as a matter of fact, we neither can or should be called upon to judge. Our sense of fair play here will not justify an attack on the public platform of a gentleman, who, by the high office which he holds, is not privileged to meet and answer his accuser. In like manner, if you persist in coming, I shall afford you all the protection which the law allows. But I would advise you to accept the decision of Saturday's meeting, which I believe will represent the true sentiments of all classes in this city.

W. H. HOWLAND, Mayor.

PROCEEDINGS IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 13.—Following are the resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting to be held in the Queen's Park to-morrow afternoon:

Resolved, That this meeting repudiates the action of William O'Brien in visiting this city for the purpose of exciting hostile feeling against His Excellency the Governor-General, on account of differences between His Excellency and his tenants in Ireland, and desires to express its unabated confidence in the high character of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and his fitness to represent Her Majesty in Canada;

That this meeting looks with perfect confidence to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for a wise and a just settlement of all the questions relating to Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien's friends have not yet succeeded in securing a hall in which to hold the meeting for Tuesday evening. It is likely they will apply to the *damus* to compel the city to comply to its agreement to rent St. Andrew's Hall.

The following despatch from O'Brien was received by President Mulligan from Montreal:

To the Toronto branch of the National League:

"It is of the utmost importance that a public meeting should be held in Toronto, no matter how small. The corporation's breach of the contract only strengthens our position."

A MEETING MUST BE HELD.

The Nationalists having offered a banquet to Mr. O'Brien, he has answered that he would be glad to attend without prejudice to the public meeting, which must take place at all hazards, even if it had to be held in an open square.

O'BRIEN'S REMPTION.

The date of the Kingston meeting continues undecided. A man named Mason, Grand Master of the Orangemen in this city, is making dire threats that the municipality will be invaded by his brethren. Mr. O'Brien seems less concerned than anybody else regarding such rumors. He only laughs and says, "such nonsense." He will speak at London and Ottawa. The Quebec boat will arrive at Montreal on Saturday morning, and he will remain there until Monday, when his journey to Toronto will be begun. Members of the National League are wild at the reports sent hither from Montreal of Mr. O'Brien's reception there, and allege that government officials tampered with the dispatches. Mr. O'Brien said to an Associated Press reporter to-day: "I never met with such kindness as I have met with since my arrival in the Dominion. Nobody has even so far looked angry at me, let alone being angry. If Lord Lansdowne be arranging for any different condition of things they will come off second best. The cause is bad enough already, but it would be worse then."

LEAVES QUEBEC FOR THE WEST.

QUEBEC, May 13.—To-day Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by several of the most prominent citizens made a tour of the city. He visited the Citadel and the Montmorenci Falls—a picturesque spot. At 2 o'clock the return journey for Montreal was began on the steamer Montreal. An immense crowd gathered on Richelieu Square and as the vessel steamed up the St. Lawrence a salute of twelves guns and a volley from the Winchester rifles were fired from Cape Diamond and the harbor by the Irish residents of that district. The cannon were decorated with bunting and crowds of persons ashore displayed Irish flags as the steamer passed by and cheered until they were hoarse.

AN ESCORT PROPOSED.

MONTREAL, May 14.—Wm. O'Brien arrived in the city to-day at 8 o'clock by the steamer Montreal from Quebec. Mr. O'Brien left the vessel at 10 o'clock and thought to escape in a cab unobserved, but as he stepped ashore Pat. Ryan, a policeman, who spoke with a rich Munster brogue, rushed forward and grasped him war

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

UNDERWRITING IN CANADA.

According to the report of the Canadian Superintendent of Assurances, the business of fire underwriting does not appear to grow rapidly more remunerative, nor does the lot of those who follow it seem to become easier or plainer year by year. The Toronto *Monetary Times* in analyzing the report says: One might think that, like the rate of interest on loans, or like the scale of profit on merchandise, the margin between loss and gain in fire insurance was being steadily narrowed. Compacts, as they are called in the States, agreements by mutuals, the tariff of the associated underwriters, even those do not place the business on the remunerative plane it is expected to occupy. With a larger business than before, the year 1886 closed with a greater ratio of fire loss than its predecessor. About this time twelve month, we were congratulating the companies upon the fact that the loss-ratio had been reduced from 63 and 64 per cent. respectively, in the two preceding years to 56½ per cent. in the 1885 business. But here we are confronted with a relapse during 1886 to the former figure, or worse. This can scarcely be called encouraging. Let us look, somewhat closely, at the figures presented in the Abstract of Fire Insurance Returns for the Dominion, just issued by the superintendent. We must condense greatly in this column, but praticulars may be found in the table on page 1320.

1886.	Net Prem's.	Losses.	Amount Insured.
20 British Co.'s	$3,429,012	$2,322,198	$368,166,510
9 Canadian Co's.	1,107,710	722,620	142,685,145
4 American Co's.	395,613	231,100	50,921,837
Total	$4,932,335	$3,276,014	$561,773,492

The British companies have suffered the heaviest losses, proportionately, and next to them the Canadian. Both show a much heavier loss-ratio than in the previous year, while the American companies show a lighter one.

RATIO OF LOSS TO PREMIUM.	1886.	1885.
British Companies	67.59	56.84
Canadian Companies	66.75	56.60
American Companies	56.58	57.45
All Companies	66.04	56.57
RATIO OF PREMIUM TO RISK.	1886.	1885.
British Companies	1.126	1.001
Canadian Companies	1.283	1.011
American Companies	1.053	.978
All Companies	1.137	1.002
RATIO OF EXPENSES TO PREMIUMS.		
British Companies	25.45	16.17
Canadian Companies	32.59	29.46
American Companies	34.63	23.47
All Companies	26.97	23.39

Notwithstanding the marked improvement as compared with 1885, which the home companies show, in ratio of premium paid to risk carried the profit outlook for them is exceedingly dim; increased expenses and an increase of fires bring the expenditure up to 99 per cent. of the premiums, where the outlay of the British is 94, and of the American 81 per cent.

The list of companies transacting fire insurance in the Dominion is nearly the same as in the previous year, the only change being the addition of the Connecticut Fire to the list, which now numbers thirty. The total net premiums of 1886 amounted to $4,932,000, issuring $505,000,000, where in 1885 the premiums were $4,852,000, covering $486,000,000. Losses by fire, incurred during 1885 had been $2,744,000, but last year they swelled to $3,286,000.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The decided advance which has taken place in the duty on all classes of iron is creating considerable discussion, and speculation is indulged in as to the real object had in view by the government in yielding to the pressure brought to bear on it by parties interested in the Canadian iron industry. It has leaked out that Sir George Stephen and Senator McInnes, of Hamilton, have purchased the Londonderry Steel and Iron Company's works, in Nova Scotia, and that they are organizing a new and strong financial company to carry on the concern. Those who know both gentlemen are aware that they are not in the habit of buying a cat in the bag, nor not the men to take any chances. Both are extremely cautious Scotchmen, well knowing what they are about. The former has made his millions out of the Canadian Pacific and other railway deals; whilst the latter has been specially favored in cotton duties—he being president of the Cornwall Cotton Mills—and a recipient of a very large figure for a site for public buildings in Hamilton. He has also been a life-long friend of Sir John's. It is quite natural then for the "paternal" government to step in and throw its protecting wing around its friends and proteges, and grant them all the protection they asked for. The protests of foundrymen were disregarded. Stoves and all classes of castings must inevitably become dearer, or the plates may be made thinner than ever. The gas and water pipe foundry of Mr. Gartshore, Hamilton, has been favored to an extraordinary extent. The advance in piping being exactly 33⅓ per cent. The duty on iron will affect all lines of manufacture and building operations. Those favoring an increase maintain that retail prices will not be advanced, as competition will keep down prices to the lowest possible minimum. That such an advance on the duty was necessary to stimulate the industry in Canada, in many parts of which it is said iron ore of great value is to be found in abundance, is believed by some. The effect of the tariff in this industry will become apparent ere long. If it turns out to be all that its friends claim for it, the step taken may be one of advantage to British Columbia as well as to the East, and tend to the establishment of iron smelting and other works in this Province.

During his visit to Ottawa, in conjunction with the Canadian Coal and Iron Association, Mr. Bartlet, of Montreal, on being asked why he considered the iron industry so very important, replied: "Because it gives employment to so much labor and requires so much money. [$15,000,000 is the sum which the coal and iron industry is said to represent] to begin and carry it on, and "it employs grown men who can support families." Referring to the answer of Mr. Bartlet the *Monetary Times*—a strong protectionist organ—says: And what wages do the workmen engaged in the iron industry of the United States, one of the most highly protected industries in the world, receive? Mr. David A. Wells one of the best authorities on economic subjects of the Republic, recently showed that the average wages of this class of workers does not exceed a dollar a day. Doubtless many of them support families, but their scales of living cannot be so enviable a one as to justify this country in paying a heavy price for the blessing of having men earn such wages in this occupation. We have no special advantage in Canada for carrying on this industry which the United States does not possess, and we could not hope to do better than it does for the workmen in whose name Mr. Bartlet speaks. The iron men, Mr. Bartlet added, ask protection in proportion to the amount of labor expended; but the iron workers in the States are no better paid than common laborers, and any appeal made in their name in Canada, would seem to be out of place."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior Report for this year is of more than usual interest. This branch of the public service is a very important one, as it has to deal with the public domain in the Northwest and British Columbia. At its head is to be found the Hon. Thomas White, ably assisted by his deputy, Mr. A. M. Burgess, both of whom are excellent administrators. These gentlemen are trained journalists, a profession in which both were proficients. To their training is largely due the admirable and well digested report now before us, which is packed full of information relating to the Northwest and our own province. In some respects, however, the report is a disappointing one. For instance, the cash receipts from ordinary sales of land were but $76,140, as against $198,759 the year previous, and $1,228,424 in 1882. The last named year was the time of the "boom" and gave rise to those exaggerated estimates of rapid development which so greatly misled parliament and the country. The sales of colonisation companies have also disappeared. These had amounted to three-quarters of a million in the years 1882-4 inclusive. The total area of lands disposed of by homestead, pre-emption and sale during the year was 575,141 acres, being a slight advance on the previous year in each class, but greatly less than any one of the six years previous. Some $46,000 was last year expended in the purchase of seed grain for settlers, and $115,000 is estimated for a like purpose this year. The number of horned cattle on the ranches or grazing lands leased from the government is now over 100,000 head, with some 11,000 horses and 25,000 sheep. Besides these many settlers are extensively engaged in stock-raising. Some of these, the report states, with but 320 acres of land have 400 to 500 head of stock, pasturing where they please. Some hay is needed in wintering though often little is used, and, owing to scarcity, the price is as high as nineteen dollars per ton. Referring to the mineral rights in the British Columbia railway belt the report says: "As long ago as August, 1884, it was known that the government of the Province of British Columbia denied the right of the Dominion Government to the precious metals within the railway belt in that Province, finally vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of Canada by the Settlement Act of 1884. In 1885 the Minister of Justice, at your instance, arranged with the Attorney-General of British Columbia to submit for the decision of the Exchequer Court of Canada the question as to whether the title to the precious minerals in the railway belt is in the Crown as represented by the government of Canada, or as represented by the government of British Columbia. In December last this department was notified by the Department of Justice that the case had been argued, and that as soon as judgment had been delivered due notification would be sent. The promised notification has not yet been received, and, as the case stands, the mining rights, so far as relates to the precious metals, are in a very unsatisfactory condition in the railway belt, as neither the Government of Canada nor the Government of British Columbia is in a position to grant titles. No great harm has as yet resulted from this state of affairs, for the excitement incident to a mining "boom" operates adversely to the interests of newly arrived settlers, who are apt to be induced to give up their ordinary avocations, by the pursuit of which they could soon earn a competency by dint of industry and economy, in order to try their fortunes at a business which is one of the most enticing, and at the same time one of the most uncertain under the sun; but it would be well that the difficulty should be set at a rest soon."

The report makes mention of the topographical surveys being prosecuted by Messrs. Otto J. Klotz and Dawmond, which began at Seattle in 1885, and are to be carried to the Atlantic seaboard. It is believed that the work of sub-division in British Columbia will henceforth go on as rapidly and as smoothly as it has done heretofore in Manitoba and the Northwest. The rectangular system is to be applied to the public land surveys in this province within the railway belt.

Mention is made of the three coal mines in active development at Medicine Hat, Lethebridge and Banff, respectively. The latter place is the locality of the famous mineral hot springs. At Lethebridge the Northwest Coal and Navigation Co., employing 350 men, put out from 300 to 400 tons of coal daily. The coal of Banff is anthracite. Hitherto all the anthracite used in the Northwest was imported from Pennsylvania at a cost of $10 per ton. A reduction of $2 per ton is anticipated from the development of the Banff mines. The price of soft coal at Winnipeg now rules from $6.25 to $6.75 throughout the year. But farmers can ill afford to buy their year's fuel at even this rate, and the fuel problem is still one of the great difficulties of the settler.

THE HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

The London *Canadian-Gazette* is of the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain's tour in the North of Scotland has thrown some little light on the Scotch Crofter emigration question. When in Stornaway the right hon. gentleman received a deputation from the Police Commissioners, and put to the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Murdo Maclecd, some leading questions. What about emigration? asked Mr. Chamberlain. To this Mr. Macleod replied that his opinion was the government should take up the question of emigration, and provide the necessary means to enable parties who might desire it to leave those islands for Canada or any of the Colonies. As a rule, they found that it was not the poorest portion of the population that emigrated. The system should be voluntary and not compulsory. Mr. Chamberlain then said that he had been told that State emigration would be resented; but the state of the case of Lewis stood apart. This immense growth of the population made it hopeless to expect that the land of the island would be sufficient to sustain it unless they could confidently look forward to such a development of the fisheries as would provide the necessary means. Unquestionably, as Mr. Macleod says, any system of State-aided Colonisation must be voluntary. To make it compulsory would be to make it of practically no effect, for it is too late in the day to talk of transporting innocent people across the seas against their will. As to the existence of a desire to emigrate on the part of very many Crofters in the congested districts there can be no room for doubt. From Harris alone we learn of as many as 300 desiring to settle in the Canadian Northwest were the means only forthcoming. The principle of State aid towards emigration is no new one. Is it not, then, reasonable to ask that in the interests of those desiring to leave, as well as of those remaining, some aid should be forthcoming from the State? This is a class of people who would be very acceptable in this Province either as farmers or as fishermen.

It is understood a warrant has issued for a new election in Restigouche.

Colby, member for Stanstead, has been elected deputy Speaker of the House.

The sheriff of Toronto has been sworn in and his papa, the premier, is being sworn at by the disappointed applicants.

The New York *Sun* nominates the following Presidential ticket for 1888: For President, David Bennett Hill, of New York; for Vice-President, J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky.

Mr. Mercier has introduced a bill to abolish the office of Solicitor-General. Sir John proposes to add a Solicitor-General to the Ottawa machine. Sir John is always creating more offices.

It is reported that the Queen considers Lady Colin Campbell to have been shamefully treated, and that she has informed her ladyship that she will be glad to continue her at court.

The longest continuous run on any railway in the world is that made by the new Saratoga limited train on the road from New York to Troy, which runs the entire distance—148 miles without a stop.

It is rumored that C. H. Mackintosh, ex M. P. for Ottawa, will succeed Governor Dewdney. The Evening *Journal* says that there is a widespread movement among Conservatives in the city and Parliament to secure the honor for him.

The Quebec Government's proposal for a new loan of four millions will come up in the Legislature this week, and will be bitterly opposed by the Conservatives, and if it passes the House it is likely the council will refuse to grant its sanction.

It looks like old times to see Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Blake engaged in wordy combat upon the floor of the House. Though dissimilar in many respects, the two men are pretty well matched in debate. So much so that something depends upon which of them has the last word. The *tu quoque*, to which they are both partial, is not a conclusive style of argument, but it generally serves their purposes, because a good deal of what they say of one another is only too true.

The Kentucky Democrats have resolved that although President Cleveland is not exactly the sort of Democrat he ought to be, he is better than any Republican could be. "Our Jim," remarked a fond mother, "may not be as good as some boys are, but he can lick any boy who says so." In like manner a good many Canadians admit that Sir John A. Macdonald has his faults, but that he can beat any politican who professes to have no faults. In brief, the man who has no faults is not available as a candidate, because he is dead.

The Hon. J. C. C. Abbott, solicitor of the C. P. R. and ex-M. P., for Argenteuil, Que., has been appointed ladder of the Senate. A vacancy in one of the French Senatorships has been created for him. He will have a seat in the Cabinet, without a portfolio. He is at present Mayor of Montreal. In 1862-3, he was solicitor general in the Macdonald-Sicotte government. The new Senator is brother to Mr. Abbott, Pacific coast superintendent of the C. P. R. R., and a cousin of His Worship Mayor Fell, of this city.

Of the rigid enforcement of the Sunday law in the hotels and public resorts of New York the *Times*, of that city, says: "There is little doubt as to the motives of the authorities in entering upon this crusade. They regard the restrictions of the law altogether too severe and are determined to enforce them as a means of bringing home to the people the practical effects of such enforcement and creating a demand for their modification.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Emigration Booming ---- Every Outgoing Vessel Carrying Away its Full Quota.

London Spring Fashions--Something New in Bicycles--Yachting.

(From our own Correspondent.)

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.

NOTTINGHAM, April 27th.—A Liverpool paper states that nearly all the Atlantic lines have issued notices to their agents to stop booking for the present. The special feature of this position is that numbers of mechanics are going out, especially bricklayers, plasterers, and masons from Scotland, Wales, and the northern districts of England, in response to advices from the other side that good openings are now presented to such craftsmen. The German lines are understood to be already fully booked, and a considerable accession to the number of Germans passed through Liverpool is to be expected. The Swedes and Norwegians are going in great numbers. More emigrants have been booked for British Columbia during the past two months than in all the preceding years; although the emigration trade of the current season is more brisk than at any time during the previous seven years. On Thursday last between 2000 and 3000 in the White Star steamer Republic the National line steamer The Queen, and the Dominion line steamship Oregon. The Republic and The Queen left for New York, and the Oregon for Montreal, the first-named vessel being an extra boat. The scene at the Prince's Landing stage was one of great animation.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

One hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-one immigrants arrived in Canada in 1886; but forty-three per cent. of them removed to the United States, against twenty-four per cent. in 1885. The actual number of settlers in 1886 was sixty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-two, a decline of twelve per cent. compared with 1885.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN LONDON.

The shop windows of the town, says a London correspondent, are all bright and beautiful with the bravery of spring time. There is a great deal of internal evidence to favor the belief that blue is to be the prevailing color everywhere. In the stately gowns of the Court heliotrope holds its own, but for outdoor wear electric blue and the hues of old China are to prevail. The greatest novelties that have come to light so far are the umbrellas and parasols of the season. The ladies whose purses are deep, dress from the tops of their parasols to the toes of their boots harmoniously. Boots, bonnets, gowns, and parasols are all matched. The sunshades of the summer are to be rich with old lace, or actually covered with live flowers. The handles are most fantastic and curious. Nothing in the way of strange device is deemed too loud for the handle of the modern umbrella.

THE LATEST EXPERIMENT IN CYCLES.

The war office is kindly disposed towards bicycle, and numerous experiments have been made with cycles in different forms to discover how far they can be employed for military purposes. The latest experiment is with a cycle machine which carries twelve riders in Indian file, and speeds with them easily at from ten to sixteen miles an hour and drags along in addition a light wagon or ammunition cart. The machine is said to go well over rough and open ground and can be easily steered.

PRODUCTION OF "A WINTER'S TALE."

We were favored with a visit from Miss Mary Anderson, the great American actress, at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, last week and on Saturday evening Shakespeare's (223rd birthday anniversary) great comedy "A Winter's Tale" was played for the first time for ten years, and will not be performed again till towards the end of the year, when Miss Anderson opens her season in London. Although the prices of admission were greatly raised, every available seat was booked and pit and gallery were filled to overflowing. The production was a great success and Miss Anderson was repeatedly called before the curtain and many floral tributes were thrown on the stage. The scenery and dresses were entirely new and the piece worked without a hitch. The London press were unanimous in pronouncing the production a great success. Among those present were Lord Lytton, Lady Betty Lytton, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Mr. J. Tilden, son of the well known United States leader, Miss Anderson's mother, stepfather and sisters and about forty London reporters.

"BUFFALO BILL" AND HIS ADVENTURES.

"Buffalo Bill" is already winning golden opinions of all sorts and conditions of men. Mr. Irving has personally conducted him through Clubland, and the "magnificent man," with his wonderful hair, is the centre of eager little crowds wherever he goes. Sitting in a comfortable arm chair in the smoking-room of a club, he gives off true stories of adventure in the Wild West which beat fiction in a canter. The company becomes so engrossed that it breaks up at the very last possible moment.

A MYSTERIOUS YACHT.

The Clyde champion yacht Thistle will shortly be launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Henderson, at Meadowside, Partick, Glasgow. She is built of mild steel, and has been under construction since January in a shed to which only workmen sworn to secrecy, and some privileged persons, have been admitted. She will be placed in the water under canvas cover. The final coating of anti-fouling composition is now being applied. The Thistle will, as representing Great Britain, compete with the champion American yacht for the Queen's Cup, which the United States have retained since 1851.

A ROYAL REBUKE.

Truth says: "At the opening of the church at Cannes built in memory of the late Duke of Albany, the priest who read the lessons wore a moustache. The Prince of Wales, to whom he was introduced, observing the hirsute appendage to the clerical upper lip, suggested that the ornament should be removed. The suggestion was carried out. The Royal rebuke of a modern custom which some persons have adopted of wearing a moustache, and shaving either chin or cheek, or both, is commendable. A priest should either shave clean or not shave at all. He should certainly not trim his face like a dragoon, attractive though it may be to the female portion of his congregation."

THE JUBILEE AND ROYAL VISITORS.

The papers have been announcing that only one sovereign is coming to England for the jubilee—the King of Denmark who, it is added, has been specially invited by the Queen. This is quite wrong. In addition to the King and Queen of Denmark there are to be the King of Saxony, the King and Queen of the Belgians and the King and Queen of the Netherlands, as well as several reigning princess from Germany, notably the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the parents of the Duchess of Albany.

J. H.

THE "SAINT STEPHEN."

The Wreckage Found Tells who the Captain Was.

Rev. Father Nicolaye, an indefatigable missionary of the Catholic Church at Kyuquot, on the west coast, has forwarded to us the following particulars of the wreck of the "Saint Stephen:" "On the 9th of April, after a few days heavy storms, a report was made to me about a ship being lost close to Kynquot, but she must have been smashed to pieces before we heard of it. There was probably no cargo on board; about sixteen large doors floated ashore, and also a small bag of apples and other fruit and onions. Besides these one trunk containing a bundle of papers, came ashore here; another in Checklesat, about twelve miles from the mission; and afterwards two boats were picked up by the latter Indians. I read all the papers, which were all of little value, and were mostly a correspondence between the captain and his brother in Boston, and his son, Charles Douglas, at Franklin school, Bate, Me. The captain's wife is probably living yet, for Charles writes to his father on Feb 5, 1886: "I hope mother will have a pleasant trip on board." This must be the youth's stepmother, for I find in another paper, the following: "Testimonioal of divorce, Dec. 24, 1879, in the County Sagadahoc, State of Maine, between Wm. E. Douglas and Elizabeth J. Douglas, Jos. M. Hayes, Clerk." Also the following certificate of marriage: "This certifies that on the 26th of October, 1885, Captain William E. Douglas and Emma Leora Oliver were by me united in marriage at her home, Bath, Me., according to the laws of Maine. J. M. Hennick, clergyman." The Indians who found the two trunks think that some of those notes and letters are very valuable and would not give them up to me; and I merely took note of some of the most important items and gave the papers back to the natives, telling them, however, not to destroy them for fear the relatives might wish to get some of them back. Among the items of interest were the following: (1) William E. Douglas, Master Mason, Lodge of Maine; (2) American Ship Master's Association, New York, Jan. 2, 1877; (3) Boston Marine Insurance $4000 on ship Saint Stephen, and the said property thereby insured is valued at $60,000—10th July, '84. (4) Certificate of citizenship as follows: J. John Z. Goodrich, collector of the district of Boston and Charleston, do hereby certify that Wm. E. Douglas, an American seaman, aged 24 years, height 5 feet and 5½ inches, light complexion, dark brown hair, gray eyes, born in Georgetown, Me., is a citizen of the United States of America, 25th Feb., 1862. No bodies nor anything of importance has been found. I am at any time willing to render any service to the relatives of the late captain, if I can be of any use regarding the letters, notes and papers left in the hands of the Indians."

Father Nicolaye certainly merits the thanks of the relatives of the captain and crew for his efforts in this connection and for his offer of further assistance. The above news will be conveyed to the friends in the east.

EXCITING NEWS.

Mounted Police and American Regulars Guard the Peace at Kootenay.

Our correspondent at Donald writes that he is in a position to state that a detachment of seventy Mounted Police and officers from the Northwest, are to be stationed in the Kootenay district, near where the Indians are likely to give trouble, in order to preserve the peace and protect the citizens from harm by the recalcitrant tribes. In addition to the Mounted Police the American government has decided upon placing a detachment of 150 regulars near the Tobacco Plains to protect American citizens in that locality, which is just beyond the B. C. boundary line.

Col. Baker, M. P. P., on his return from Victoria, brought with him from Golden City a Justice of the Peace. So that should any trouble break out it can be nipped in the bud at once.

The new steamer recently built and launched to navigate the Columbia river and lakes has been found to draw too much water, and is therefore of no value in moving freight at the present stage of the water. The warm weather will bring down the snow from the mountain tops, causing a considerable rise in the river, thus enabling the little steamer to accomplish some good for the settlers. When the high water subsides an effort will be made to lighten her draught.

Chief Isadore has gone south to Montana, where it is believed he will secure a large supply of ammunition and fire arms. He is being closely watched.

It has been suggested that Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner, on his return from Ottawa, should pay the excited tribes an official visit. His doing so would undoubtedly accomplish much good, and certain to be the means of restoring the Indians to their former condition of quietude. They are treacherous and may break out in revolt at any moment after Isadore's return.

INTERIOR NEWS.

[From the Kamloops Sentinel.]

The new Odd Fellows' Hall over the *Sentinel* office, Kamloops, is now finished, and the interior fittings are worthy of inspection by those interested in such matters. The brethren extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of Kamloops to visit the new hall. Tatnal Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Kamloops, will be instituted on Monday, May 16th.

The Kamloops Pioneer Society was fully organized last Saturday, and the following officers chosen, viz.: President, Jas. McIntosh; Vice-President, W. P. Trounce; Treasurer, Jacob Duck; Secretary, John Tait. Another meeting of the society was held last Wednesday when the by-laws were adopted and ordered to be printed.

There are openings for the following industries at Kamloops, viz.: A tannery, a woolen factory, a beef canuery, and soap and candle works. These industries could be begun in a small way and increased as population and settlements extended. The banks of the Thompson river at Kamloops, where the waters of the two rivers meet, are admirably adapted for industries such as we have named, and for all kinds of factories whose products would be in demand.

Coming to British Columbia.

Two German naturalists, M. G. A. and J. A. Pappa, have been officially commissioned to explore British Columbia and "other regions which are comparatively little known." The result of their labors will be published not only in Germany, but also in Russia, Hungary and Belgium. The first three of these countries are specially interested in this expedition. These scientists propose to remain three years in the country. They will make a thorough examination of the natural products of the country, of which samples will be sent to Europe. These gentlemen will begin their labors without unnecessary delay; and no doubt the result will be of considerable value not only to Canada but to other parts of the world with which she is or may be connected by commerce.

Mr. Pullman is running a car between New York and Philadelphia which contains a barber shop and bath room. The public will now clamor for billiard tables and shooting galleries

TREATING SEWAGE.

Progress Made in Purifying Sewage by Precipitation Works.

What Artificial Heat Will Accomplish--Value of the Sludge.

The Times has been requested to publish the following interesting paper on sewage purification, read recently in Manchester before the Scientific & Progressive Association, by Henry Robinson, M. I. C. E., F. F. S. The object of the paper was to lay before the congress certain practical and economical results which Mr. Robinson had arrived at in regard to perfecting the purification of sewage by chemical treatment and in facilitating the disposal of the sludge derived therefrom. He desires to acknowledge the valuable co-operation he has received from Professor Wanklyn and Mr. J. C. Melin, C. E. Since the writer's book on the "Purification of Water-carried Sewage" was published in 1877, he has continued to follow the lines down therein as requiring, from his experience, to be adhered to in treating sewage chemically, and his more recent experiments and practice fully bear out their correctness. They may be briefly stated to be as follows: To employ chemicals, which, besides being precipitants, are also disinfectants and deodorants, which are readily obtainable in large quantities and at low prices, and which can be used in solution so as to avoid adding solid matter to the sludge. The fulfilment of these several conditions is what has now been accomplished to a greater extent than hitherto. In considering every system for dealing with sewage it is desirable that the question should be regarded as a means of enabling sanitary authorities to overcome the great and increasing difficulty in the disposal of their sewage refuse at the least cost, rather than as one for making money out of sewage, which has been too much aimed at, and has thereby thrown back sanitary improvement considerably. In the course of the writer's experience in advising with reference to precipitation works and systems, he has seen more and more clearly that sulphate of alumina aided by milk of lime proves the most efficient agent to comply with the before mentioned conditions for purifying sewage. This he has now advanced upon, inasmuch as he has discovered that the efficiency of sulphate of alumania is greatly increased by the presence of some proto-sulphate of iron which apparently produces results altogether out of proportion to its chemical equivalent (the salts of iron being known to chemists as purifiers of foul fluids) the proportion varying with the composition of the sewage, but their combination having a sanitary and economic advantage. Practical data on a large scale have already been obtained at the sewage precipitation works of the Rivers Purification Association at

COVENTRY AND HERTFORD

(to whom the writer is engineer), where the improved system of working has been adopted with complete financial and sanitary success. The process previously employed at these places was (as is well known with reference to Coventry) crude sulphate of alumina and milk of lime, which gave results admittedly of a highly satisfactory kind. The addition of the salts of iron, has, however, led to the production of an excellent effluent and at a cost less even than priviously. The employment of this combination has also resulted in the tanks and the sludge being deprived of the slight smell hitherto noticeable at times. The economic results attending this compound system of precipitation will be recognized when the writer states that at Coventry Sewage Works the purification of the very foul sewage (containing between six and seven grains of chlorine per gallon and between twelve and thirteen parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, with a large amount of dye from the manuctories) is now accomplished for £1 1s 6d per million gallons. This sewage is equivalent to 50 gallons per head of the population *per diem*, the minimum flow being two and a quarter million gallons a day. The necessity for the adoption of such a standard now cannot be too strongly insisted on, as the most fallacious estimates about sewage treatment by every system have been arrived at through ignorance or neglect of this essential consideration. The writer has frequently met with cases where the cost of purifying water-closeted town, largely diluted with subsoil water, until its flow is equivalent to a hundred gallons per head per diem and upwards, has been compared with the cost of purifying a concentrated foul sewage of less than fifty gallons per head per diem. At Hartford the improved system of working has been applied with equally satisfactory results. The way to

DISPOSE OF THE SLUDGE

from precipitation works has long engaged the attention of the writer. Artificial heat will accomplish it, and several ingenious appliances have been devised for this purpose. The cost, however, is heavy, and the value of the resulting manure is not yet sufficiently established to justify its employment on commercial grounds. The writer has now adopted the system of removing the water from the sludge by means of filter presses, and he has devised a simple appliance to economically effect this, a model of which is in the museum of this congress. This press, which is founded on an old and well-known Belgian apparatus for filtering impure liquids by means of a combination of disks with filtering cloths on their surface, has been arranged in order to economize labor and time in working, so that the disks open and shut automatically, by which the pressed sludge is removable quickly and without disturbing the filtering cloths. The fluid sludge is thus converted rapidly and economically into the form of cakes, and the drying can be further carried on to any desired length either by exposure to the air or otherwise. The difficulty hitherto experienced in disposing of the sludge to farmers for utilization upon land is thus got over, as the writer has found that there is no difficulty in selling the sludge from the process he is referring to, provided it is made portable. The theoretical value assigned to sludge from the writer's process is, according to

RECENT CHEMISTRY,

18s. 9d. a ton if it contains about 50 per cent. of moisture, or 27s. a ton if dried down to 15 per cent. of moisture. Although in time the value of this sort of manure will be more fully recognized than it has been, at present it is wisest to confine the drying to the conversion of the sludge into a portable form and so get rid of it, at the moderate price it readily commands. When farmers have agreed to pay the real value assigned to it by chemists, further drying, fortification, or other manipulation, can be resorted to. The writer prefers to limit the operations at sewage works which he has to advise on to the purification of the sewage, and to getting rid of the product at the least cost. In time, he quite thinks the sludge manure will return a considerable part of the annual cost of working. The improved method of purifying sewage and of disposing of the sludge herein recorded may be regarded as an important advance in regard to sewage treatment. To the sanitary authorities of the numerous towns where land cannot be obtained, either of sufficient area or at a reasonable cost, for the purification of the sewage, or to the authorities of seaside towns where pollution of the foreshore results from discharging raw sewage into the sea, the information contained in this communication will be useful, and can be relied on, as the outcome of practical experience.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

FORTIFYING GERMAN CITIES.

Berlin, May 16.—Prince Bismarck has given official statutory notice to the house and land owners concerned, that the government contemplate an extensive fortified area around Strasburg, Metz and Posen. Herr Stumm, German minister at Copenhagen, will replace Court Von Salms of Sonnewalde as minister to Madrid, Caron Von Der Brinxken, minister at Athens, to be transferred to Copenhagen.

AN OFFER FOR BENDIGO.

London, May 16.—An Anglo-Parisian bookmaker named Wright has offered £2,000 for the race horse Bendigo, besides allowing the present owner, Mr. Barclay, to run the horse in whatever races he likes, Wright and Barclay to divide the winnings equally.

PROMINENT AUSTRIAN DEAD.

Vienna, May 16.—Deputy Von Skeine, for twenty-five years a member of the Reichstrath, is dead.

WANTED GOLDEN MEMENTOES.

London, May 16.—After the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales had taken tea at the Mansion House Saturday, two gold spoons were missed. They were probably taken as mementoes of the occasion by some of the attendants.

PARISIAN ELECTIONS.

Paris, May 16.—The elections for members of the Municipal Council have been completed. The Revolutionists will have ten seats in the Council, an increase of six seats. The Liberals will have fourteen, a loss of eight seats.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND THE POPE.

Vienna, May 16.—Monsignor Galimberti, Papal Nuncio here, telegraphed the Pope advising him that the Emperor Francis Joseph desires His Holiness to reconsider the Vatican's decision that the lay clergy shall be permitted to revert to their former liturgy. The Holy See promises a satisfactory settlement of the subject.

FRANCE AND GERMANY TO MOBILIZE.

Berlin, May 16.—Gen. Boulanger's plan for the experimental mobilization of the French army next October has been distrusted here. If France mobilizes, Germany will mobilize also.

BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.

Loughrea, May 16.—The boycotting of Mr. Tener, agent of the estates of Lord Clanricarde, in the County of Galway, has commenced. Several tradesmen have refused to supply him with goods.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—The Czar and Czarina started this morning for Vova Tcherkalka, the capital of the Don Cossack's country.

O'BRIEN ELECTED TO THE COMMONS.

Dublin, May 16.—Wm. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland* has been elected without opposition to a seat in the House of Commons for the northeast division of Cork, made vacant by the resignation of Edmund Leary.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Still Spreading Out.

New York, May 16.—An official of the Canada Southern Railway states that negotiations between the Canadian Southern and the Canadian Pacific Railways are so nearly completed that the Canadian Pacific will use the Canada Southern as a link from St. Thomas, Ont., to Toledo, Ohio, where a connection will be made with the Wabash Railway, which has already agreed to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific.

FIRE IN FRESNO.

Fresno, May 16.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night and destroyed about $50,000 worth of property in Chinatown in this city on the south side of Tulare street. The fire broke out in a dance house owned by Mollie Livingstone, and was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the room of one of the women. A high wind was blowing and there being no water supply at hand it spread to the adjoining buildings and in all about 30 houses and contents were burned, including several Chinese stores and laundries. The insurance is very light. Sam Lee's brick store is the only building in the block saved.

ANOTHER COLLIERY DISASTER.

San Francisco, May 16.—Advices by the steamer Zealandia state that eighty-five bodies of victims of the Bullio colliery disaster near Sydney, New South Wales, have been recovered. The inquest resulted in a verdict that the explosion was due to disregard of the rule prohibiting miners working where gas existed.

A NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE ENDED.

Halifax, May 16.—The long strike at the Picton coal mines is reported to be ended. The Albion colliery men accepted a reduction in wages and the Acadia men have signed an agreement repudiating any desire to dictate as to who shall be employed.

Premier Mercier will be entertained at a banquet by his Montreal friends soon after the close of the Quebec Legislature session.

John Most says that he will "die for socialism." He probably thinks that in that case the police will not be able to recognize him by the color of his hair.

During last session Sir John promised that he would appoint a commission to investigate the treatment of Indians in the Northwest. He not only neglected to do so, but now actually refuses to carry out his promises.

A new war machine has been invented. It is called a polycycle. A dozen soldiers can mount it and propel themselves at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. It is none too fast. When soldiers want to leave the scene of operations, they generally want to leave with precipitate abruptness.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints some military pictures, one of which represents a trumpeter holding his horn to his lips with both hands. The *Enquirer* had beter not start its war against Canada until its trumpeters learn to hold their trumpets with one hand. The Canadian invincibles are not afraid of that kind of soldiers.

The Scotch universities have been approached by the musicians of Scotland with reference to the granting of degrees in music. The matter has been under consideration for some time, and there is, it is understood, some disposition to accede to the general wish on the part of three out of the four universities. Documents showing precedents for admitting candidates to examination have, it is said, been discovered, and it is therefore not unlikely that the wishes of the Scotch musicians will soon be carried out.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

THE STEAMER "NELL"

Built at Georgetown by Mr. Geo. Williscroft.

The new steamer Nell, which was built at Georgetown by Mr. Geo. Williscroft, arrived saturday in tow of the Glad Tidings, and now lies near the rice mills. She has been brought down to receive her machinery, which has been made at the Albion Iron Works, and is ready to be put in position. The Nell is a trim screw propellor 100 feet in length, 23 feet beam, and 7 feet 10 inches depth of hold. She will have a carrying capacity of 200 tons, or 100,000 feet of lumber, for which purpose she was specially built in connection with Mr. Williscroft's saw mill. The material used in her construction is yellow cedar crooks and spruce lumber, procured in the locality and cut by Mr. Williscroft. The owner was the builder, and personally superintended the work, and he certainly is entitled to great credit for the enterprise he has shown in building such a splendid vessel in a remote corner of the Province. The Nell is an excellent model, and when fitted with machinery will far exceed the high expectations of her builder. She has been inspected to-day by several well-known engineers and steamboat men, and all have expressed their astonishment at the superiority of her build. Those who think that nothing good can come out of Nazareth, or that a ship cannot be built in British Columbia, are invited to inspect the Nell and then discard their errors.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Member of the Demi-Monde Attempts Her Life by Hanging.

About a month ago there arrived in this city from San Francisco a courtezan and her "lover." They domiciled at a Fort street lodging house for a few days and afterwards removed to a *recherche* lodging house on the upper portion of Yates street, being assigned to room 8. Everything seems to have progressed happily between the two, the "lover," of course, living off the earnings of the poor creature, until last Saturday morning when this lowest specie of the human race took the Sound steamer for the other side, plus $150 belonging to the woman. At this heartless treatment she was much affected, and, brooding over her unhappy lot, on Saturday night attempted to hang herself in her room. She was, however, luckily discovered before dead. "If I don't hear from him by Monday evening I'll finish the job" is what she said later, but Monday evening having passed without putting her threat into execution the curtain here drops for the present.

The Foster Mine.

Mr. Geo. Henderson, manager of the Foster Milling and Mining Co., arrived in the city Sunday from Clinton. The mill on this property is steadily working, and up to the present time has crushed over 250 tons of rock. The result demonstrates that there is sufficient free gold to pay all working expenses and a profit besides, independent of the sulphurets, which is collecting at the rate of from four to six tons per day. There are now about fifty tons of sulphurets on hand for treatment. Owing to a loss of acid some weeks ago, when one of the packages was broken in being lowered down the Big Slide, there was not enough on hand to complete the work of chlorination on the first lots crushed; but a new supply arrived at the mill last Saturday, and the full returns are expected during the present week. The statement most anxiously awaited, however, is the first monthly return, which will no doubt be given to the public immediately after the first clean up. From the data now to hand, only one result is possible, and that is that the mine will pay handsomely. It is not improbable that it may prove extraordinarily rich. In either event, an impetus to quartz mining in British Columbia, the beneficial effects of which it would be hard to calculate, is fully assured.

Death of W. Lohse.

Mr. Wm. Lohse, proprietor of the Bank Exchange saloon, who has been a great sufferer for many months from aneurism of the heart, died on last Saturday evening in the 53rd year of his age. He was a native of Holstein, Germany, and came to this province in 1858, during the first gold excitement on the Fraser. He afterwards pursued, with varying success, the business of mining in Cariboo and other places. In 1865 he began business in Victoria, first on Johnson street and afterwards on Government street. He had always been an active member of the volunteer fire department, having filled every position up to and including Chief Engineer, and received from the Deluge Company a valuable gold-headed cane and an illuminated address in recognition of long and faithful services. He was one of the charter members of the lodge of A. O. U. W., and will be buried under the auspices of that order and the B. C. Pioneer Society on Tuesday. He was known and respected by all our citizens, and his death will be sincerely regretted. He had no relatives in the province.

The Last Rites.

The mortal remains of the late Wm. Lohse were consigned to the grave this afternoon. The body was enclosed in a beautiful mahogany casket, and through the glass the face could be seen, appearing as natural, and the expression as calm, as in life, and as it lay in the rooms of his late residence was viewed by a legion of friends. Wreaths and flowers were in abundance, the handiwork of lady friends. At 2:30 the funeral *cortege* left Langley street and wended its way to Christ Church Cathedral, where divine services for the dead were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Beanlands, after which the procession moved on to Ross Bay cemetery where the remains were tenderly lowered to their final resting place. The pall bearers were Messrs. Geo. Stelts, [illegible] Bunting, [illegible] Lowden and Alex. Heasley. Also in attendance as a mark of respect to the deceased were members of the A.O.U.W.; several of the volunteer fire department and the present department, and a few of the Pioneer Society.

Montreal Fish Market.

Advices from Montreal state that business in the fish line is very dull and slow, about the only demand being for small lots of dry cod, which is a shade firmer, and quoted at $3; North Shore Salmon, No. 1, $14.50; No. 2, $14; British Columbia $12 50 to $13.00; Labrador herrings nominally $4.00 to $5.00; a quotation can hardly be made for green cod, which is a drug in the market. Several lots of fresh Fraser River salmon have been offered in the market, and have attracted attention. The matter of supplying this city with P. C. salmon is yet an experiment.

The Quickest Yet.

At 12:10 Sunday morning a despatch was sent from the Victoria office to Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the C. P. R. to Montreal. An answer was received and filed at the Victoria office at 4 o'clock the same morning. This, considering the hour of the night, and Mr. Van Horne's promptness in replying, must be regarded as truly astonishing.

THE CONFERENCE.

Important Recommendations—Statistical Information.

Sale of Property—Indian and Other Missions.

MONDAY, May 16.

The Conference met this morning at 9:30, Rev. I. F. Sutherland presiding.

A communication was read from Rev. Dr. Reid, pastor of the Reform Episcopal Church, conveying his fraternal greetings, as he was unable to do so personally on account of poor health.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was submitted and again referred back to the committee.

On motion Mr. J. Jessop was added to Committee on State of Work.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, Secretary of the Sabbath School Committee, read the report, which was adopted with slight amendments.

The final report of the Stationing Committee, it was resolved, would be submitted an hour before the adjournment of Conference, which was fixed at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Rev. E. Robson, the invitation of New Westminster to hold the next Conference in that city was accepted and the day of meeting was fixed for the second Wednesday in May, at 9 a. m.

The question of the most convenient time to close the financial year was debated at some length, and the meeting adjourned at 12:30 to 2 p. m.

The conference assembled at 2 p. m., Dr. Williams, presiding. After routine business the

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE

was presented by the special committee. After acknowledging the assistance given to the church by the temperance organizations and the ladies, the report continues:

1. Your committee rejoice in noting the fact that the principal journals in the province are now willing to assist in educating the public mind with respect to the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and they hail this assistance with no small degree of satisfaction.

2. We are gratified too in the great and steady advancement made by the various temperance organizations within the past year, and from the present prospects trust that by the united efforts of pulpit, press and platform the time is not far distant when the people will rise in their majesty and power and declare with one voice that this terrible curse of humanity must and shall be banished from our midst.

3. It is with feeling of profound sadness and amazement that we view the mutilation of the Municipal Act by the Legislative Assembly—the trampling under foot the rights of the people for the purpose of permitting liquor saloons to be forced upon them against the will of the majority of the electors. We most earnestly hope that the intelligent electors of British Columbia will not long submit to such despotic and degrading action.

4. To educate the people on the temperance question it was recommended: (a) That all our ministers be instructed to preach at least once a year a special sermon on this theme; (b) that the regular weekly prayer meetings be made a temperance prayer meeting at least once a quarter; (c) that a temperance society be formed on all circuits and missions and that the Sunday School children be encouraged to take the total abstinence pledge; (d) that unfermented wine only be used in all our churches; (e) that the people be urged to work and pray and vote till we gain the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The report was adopted

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The draft of a congratulatory address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was submitted and adopted; a committee to be appointed to present it.

TUESDAY, May 17.

The Conference re-assembled at 9:30 a. m., the President, Rev. E. Robson, presiding.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A committee composed of Revs. Messrs. Ball, Greene and Dowler were appointed to prepare a series of resolutions on the question of Sabbath observance.

STATISTICAL.

Rev. Mr. Tait, from the committee on statistics, presented the report. The total membership of the church for the present conference was stated to be 1,975; membership last year, 1714; showing an increase of 261; ministers and probationers, 22; local preachers, 45; amount of money raised for the several connexional funds, $3,100.76; raised for ministerial support, $7,438.70; for all other purposes, $8,526. Report adopted.

Rev. Mr. Tait was appointed compiler of the statistics which are required to be sent to the general conference.

A LEGAL POINT.

Rev. Mr. Hemlaw presented the report on memorials, &c., recommending that the congregation at Vancouver be given power to sell the lot on Water street, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a new church. A discussion ensued on the law affecting the property of the church and the mode of its transference, and the fact was elicited, much to the surprise of the general superintendent, that the permission of the Lieut.-Governor had first to be procured before property could be sold. The law elsewhere in the Dominion is uniform, and the view of the conference was that the process elsewhere should apply here. The report was adopted, and the secretary was authorized to provide Dr. Williams with the provincial laws on the subject, with a view to their modification.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Rev. F. W. Hall, secretary, read the report of the committee on missions to the Indians. The information given was approximate, but the data is reliable.

Rev. Mr. Crosby's girl home was reported to have 19 girls and 1 boy, and to be maintained by a grant from the W. M. S. and voluntary subscriptions. The deficit in management is $331. The institution has given shelter to 100 children since its organization. The high degree of efficiency is attributed to the methodical, painstaking and persevering efforts of the present matron, Miss Knight, late of Halifax, N. S.

The Nass River orphanage for boys was established by Rev. A. E. Green seven years ago. About forty boys have been cared for here since its commencement and the inmates now number seven. The boys are taught a common school education, and carefully instructed in religion and industrial pursuits, and provided with clothing.

Resolved, (1) That the condition of the Indians of B. C. is such that the Dominion Government be urged to establish industrial schools. 2. That considering the length of time during which we have been engaged in mission work among the Indians, the numerous agencies employed and the liberal expenditure by our missionary society in their maintenance and the large number of Indians now under our care, we are of opinion that one or more of these institutions should be placed under the direction of the Methodist Church. 3. That the most suitable location for such a school is the valley of the lower Fraser. 4. That a home for Indian girls of the Flat Head tribes would supply a missing link in missionary operations in the southern part of the province, and we consider the mission premises at Chilliwhack the most eligible location for such a home.

The report was discussed at considerable length, and finally adopted as a whole.

CHINESE MISSIONS.

The committee on Chinese Mission and Girls Home presented its report. The report stated that the mission had been in operation for fifteen months; that a night school was held five nights in the week, that the attendance at the Sabbath school was from ten to fifteen, and the attendance on the Sabbath services over one hundred. Evangelistic services are being held by Mr. Jones in a hall, rental at $15 per month. Five Chinese girls had been rescued from a life of shame and degradation, and three of them were still in the home. These girls were allowed for a time to smoke, as that custom was universal among the Chinese, but the amount of tobacco used was gradually reduced and now none was allowed. It was recommended that a well educated Chinese missionary be employed to teach Chinese literature and Bible truths in connection with the mission, and that Chinese schools be opened in New Westminster and Nanaimo. The report provoked a debate, during which the question of missionary efforts among the Chinese, the expense, etc., were fully discussed. The report was adopted and the conference adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference reassembled at 2 p. m.; Rev. Mr. Robson, presiding. After the minutes had been read, Rev. Mr. Hemlaw read the final draft of the stationing committee.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Victoria—J. E. Starr, J. W. Wadman, M. A., (Wm. Pollard, superannuated).
Chinese Mission—To be supplied and to be under the superintendence of the Victoria district.
Saanich and S. S. I.—W. J. Dowler A. B.
Maple Bay—J. P. Bowell.
Nanaimo—Joseph Hall, secretary of conference.
Wellington—To be supplied.
Comox—One to be sent.
Indian Tribes—One to be sent.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Westminster—One to be sent.
Chinese Mission—To be supplied.
Vancouver—E. Robson, president of conference.
Delta and Richmond—W. B. Seccombe.
Maple Ridge—R. B. Hemlaw.
Langley—J. W. Patterson.
Sumas and Chilliwhack—T. W. Hall.
Hope-Sumas—One to be sent.
Indian Tribes—C. M. Tait.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT.

Kamloops—J. A. Wood.
Nicola—Cornelius Bryant.
Clinton—One to be sent.
Spallumcheen and Okanagan—One wanted.
Cariboo—James Turner.

SIMPSON DISTRICT.

Port Simpson—Thos. Crosby, A. N. Millar.
Kit-a-maat—One to be sent, to be under superintendence of Port Simpson.
Naas—Alfred E. Green, Kit-wan Sililto, Kit-lac-tamux and Kit-wan-cool, assistants.
Bella Bella—James Calvert; Rivers Inlet Hyhies, and Bella Coola native assistants.
Port Essington—Dennis Jennings.
Queen Charlotte Islands—George F. Hopkins (Skidegate); Golden Harbor and Clue native assistants.
Upper Skeena—W. H. Pierce (Kit-zeguela); Kish-pi-ax, one wanted; Houghwulget, to be supplied.

The practice recently adopted of inviting ministers from other conferences to take charge of particular churches was deprecated by the meeting, and a resolution was adopted requesting the various quarterly meetings to discountenance such invitations in the future.

The conference was still in session but expected to close this evening.

TRADE EXPANSION.

A Steamer Line Between Southern California and the Inlet.

A Los Angeles, Cal., dispatch of the 16th inst., confirms what THE TIMES some months ago stated in relation to a new steel steamer to ply between Southern California ports and the C. P. R. terminus on the Inlet, and Nanaimo. To the first-mentioned port citrus fruits and other Southern California products will be carried for shipment east over the C. P. R., whilst a return cargo will consist of coal from Nanaimo and any other freight offered. With the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to Ballona, Cal., a lively demand for coal has been created. The steamer will have propeller of about 1800 tons and Mr. Maxwell, a Los Angeles capitalist, will leave for England to make the purchase about June 10th. The time between the ports is estimated at six and one-half days.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

THE TIMES to-day publishes the first of a series of letters from its correspondent at Kobe, Hiogo, Japan. Arrangements have been made with a gentleman thoroughly competent to write upon commercial, shipping, manufacturing, social and other topics relating to that interesting and progressive country, with which this province and the Dominion at large is likely to be brought into closer commercial relations in a few weeks. We can vouch for the capabilities of our correspondent; and such as are desirous of obtaining information on any particular subject or article of commerce by applying at THE TIMES office their wishes will be gratified. We commend his first letter to our readers as well worthy a perusal.

Deserving of Success.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that the old established and well-known firm of Alloso & Mason have converted their business into a Land and Investment Agency (limited), with its head office in London, England, and a branch office in Victoria. Messrs. Alloso, Mason and Holland are its directors. The agency has an abundance of money to loan on mortgage security at low rates of interest. Also have lots and farming lands for sale on easy terms. To farmers and others desiring to improve their property by way of drainage, erection of new buildings, or other necessary improvements, the establishment of such an agency as the one now referred to will be invaluable. To similar institutions Ontario owes much of her greatness and present prosperity, as farmers were enabled to borrow money at low rates of interest and on long terms of payment wherewith to improve their farms. The want of such an institution has been long felt in this Province.

Deserving of Promotion.

Lieut. Kingsmill, of H. M. S. Cormorant, now stationed at Esquimalt, is a son of Judge Kingsmill, of the County of Bruce, Ont., and a native of the City of Guelph, where the family resided for many years, and were held in the highest esteem by the people of the Royal City of the east, as well as all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. At a recent meeting of the Guelph City Council a resolution was passed unanimously setting forth that Lieut. Kingsmill, R. N., formerly of this city, was worthy of promotion, and that the Governor-General be asked to bring his name before the Imperial authorities and have him promoted to the position of Commander.

OCCIDENT AND ORIENT.

Trade Possibilities Between British Columbia, Eastern Canada and Japan.

A Wealthy Progressive Country—Its Exports and Imports—Tea Crop.

[FROM THE TIMES own Correspondent.]

KOBE, HIOGO, Japan, April, 20.—In view of the near prospect of direct steam communication across the Pacific, under the British flag, being inaugurated between the countries of the far east and the Dominion of Canada, it cannot but be a matter of profound interest to your readers to speculate on what sort of trade may reasonably be expected to develope itself between these countries and the Dominion generally, and British Columbia in particular. Hitherto this trade has been altogether insignificant; and what has been done has been so mostly through the United States. Previous to last year, indeed, the direct intercourse from this side has been practically confined to the departure of a few sailing vessels proceeding to your shores in search of cargoes; while from your side a few shipments of lumber may have reached the ports of Japan or China.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Not to go beyond the prospects of the trade between Japan—with its thirty-eight millions of inhabitants—and the North American Continent, by the new route, several things present themselves. The first article of export from here which one naturally thinks of is tea. The tea export of Japan last year has been over 46,000,000 lbs., of the value of, say, nine million silver dollars. Almost all this tea goes to North American. How much of it is consumed in Canada it is difficult to say. Probably you have more reliable data on this point on your side. It may be safe, however, to estimate the amount at between one-fourth and one-third of the whole. Hitherto the carriage of this export has been divided between the steamers plying from Hongkong via Yokohama to San Francisco, and British steamers via the Suez Canal to New York. Last year, however, on the opening of your railway, an indication of what, in all probability, the future route will be, was given by the shipment of seven cargoes from this port and Yokohama for the Pacific terminus of the C. P. R.

JAPAN'S PRODUCTS AND TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

Amongst the other products of this country, rice should find a market in the Dominion. The polished rice now prepared at this port is hardly equalled by any other. The rapid growth of the export of raw silk from Japan to the United States is a somewhat remarkable phenomenon. For the season ended in June, last year, it reached some 15,000 bales. For the following half-year the figures showed relatively a falling off, as compared with the cause of the export to Europe. But even then, they showed some 8,393 bales, as against 8,212 bales to Europe. There may be no near prospect of this article becoming one of consumption in the Dominion; but could the new line obtain but a share in the carriage of this expensive article, it would be a matter of some moment. Amongst the many

ARTICLES OF EXPORT

from this country may be mentioned tobacco, vegetable wax, camphor oil, peppermint oil, antimony, rags, copper, sulphur, soy, rapeseed, kanten or colle vegetale, silk goods and a whole assortment of miscellaneous articles in the shape of fans, screens, lacquerware, porcelain and earthenware, bronzeware, bamboowares, paperware, straw-ware and other articles. Of these latter a very considerable quantity already find their way to the eastern cities of Canada and the United States; and the trade in these articles with the Dominion is certain to grow.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

Of what is to be expected to be in demand here of the products which you can supply, perhaps we should not be too sanguine just at the outset. Lumber ought, undoubtedly, to find an outlet in these countries, where the houses are built almost exclusively of wood, and where the native timber is not so plentiful or so readily got at. It is not improbable that a trade in fishery produce may in time be developed between your shores and China; and as the production of wool increases in the Dominion it also may find an outlet in these countries.

GENERAL NEWS.

Of general news here you will hardly expect much in a first letter. Perhaps the latest striking novelty is the commencement of the general adoption of the European style of dress by the Japanese ladies of the upper and middle classes. The Empress has set the example, and everyone who can afford it is, in time, bound to follow. The change can hardly be said to be for the better from an esthetic point of view; but if the Japanese are going in, as they really appear to be, for social intercourse with the foreigners who live on their shores, it is inevitable; and to the young ladies of the rising generation the dress may in time be more natural and becoming than it is at present to their mothers and their aunts. The latest development of the change in dress towards western forms is a fancy-dress ball which is being given in the capital, at which, it is said, the Minister President of State is appearing in the guise of Louis XIV.

INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

The formation of companies appear to be all the rage; some to make railways, some to spin cotton, some to preserve temples; and, apropos of the change in the ladies' dresses, some to make fabrics of silk, cotton and even wool, suitable to the change in style. The proposed factories for the making of the former two classes of fabrics may be entirely or chiefly supplied with the raw materials from articles of native growth; but, if the Japanese are to manufacture woolen stuffs, they must import the raw material, for sheep do not thrive in Japan. Perhaps we may live to see the day when the looms of Japan will be supplied with raw material from the fleeces of Alberta.

THE C. P. R. PACIFIC FLEET.

Rumor has it that the steamers of the new Pacific line are to leave the shores of Japan for Vancouver about the 15th of each month, commencing with next, but no public announcement has yet been made here of these arrangements. As to the connection spoken of as to be made with the main line from Shanghai and North China, by means of steamers of the Indo-China Company, nothing seems yet divulged, but something of the sort is bound to come at no distant day.

THE NEW TEA CROP.

The accounts from the country of the prospects of the new season's teas are satisfactory, and by the time that the first steamer leaves here for your side the tea season here will be coming into full swing.

No Order-in-Council Yet.

In the Commons, in answer to Mr. Mara, Hon. Mr. Pope said the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the provinces of British Columbia had not yet been submitted and approved by the Governor-in-Council. They had been called upon to submit them, and had promised to do so in the course of a few days.

MINERS' MEETING

At Nanaimo Last Sunday Afternoon—The Proceedings.

[From a Correspondent.]

NANAIMO, May 16.—A goodly number of Nanaimo and Wellington miners met opposite the Halfway House, Comox road, on Sunday about 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting was very tardy in organizing, as no one seemed willing to take the initiative. After many refusals Mr. Bell took the chair, with Mr. McMurtre as secretary. It seemed that an undefined fear pervaded the assembly. For a long time no one spoke, except that here and there, at long intervals, a voice would come from the crowd, of which the following was the most notable: "Who called this meeting?" "If Chinese work in the pits we must have Chinamen's pits and white men's pits." "The Chinamen's pits would be worked and the white man's would be shut down." "I'm in favor of asking a bit a ton advance, then we could 'batty' with a white man and let the Chinaman go." "I'm in favor of the Chinese, for without them we'd only make $2 a day." "Well, I'd rather work for $2 a day with a white man than for $3 with a Chinaman, and my life in danger." "If we don't hire Chinamen to work with us, they'll soon be out of the mines." "No, siree! that would only put them out of the face."

Here a motion was made to adjourn for two weeks. A miner stood up and said: "The afternoon is young yet; this is a good meeting and we'll do business before we part. The motion to adjourn was lost by an overwhelming majority. Mr. McMurtre said there was no more danger with Chinamen than with whites; not a day but I have to check men, who, working in good air, will run around to bad air. A miner said the condition of the mine should be posted on a black board at the pit head of every shaft, so that when we went down we would know where there was good and where bad air. A miner said: "I know there's more danger with Chinamen than whites; when I was working in No. — level of the —— mine, with a safety lamp, I happened to see a Chinaman comming toward me with a naked light. After shouting to him I had to hit him on the breast with a chunk of coal before I could turn him. If I had not been there he would have fired the mine. When anything happens they fly into a panic and you can't control them. A voice—"None but English speaking men should be allowed in the mine."

The crowd was now bristeling with reminiscences of accidents, which happened through the ignorance of Chinamen, the most notable of which, was the explosion in the old slope of the Wellington, in '79, where Billy Dixon, the boss, saw a Chinaman with a naked light go to an opening across which was a board with the word "gas" on it. Dixon bravely rushed toward him; all the others who observed it rushed away to save themselves, but the dust begrimed hero was too late, and eleven bodies were given to their mourning friends as a consequence.

A motion was made and, after considerable discussion, carried unanimously, that a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Local House asking the prohibition of Chinese entering the mine.

Here Mr. McClimont, of Victoria, after being called, made a few remarks, which were well received. A voice—"We should all join the Knights of Labor. A miner said you can't join the K. of L. without making great sacrifices. You have had assemblies here, but because you did not, or could not, make the necessary sacrifice, they died out. Voices—"Because we were not all in; get everybody in and then none can be spotted." "There's one assembly not yet dead, and a very good one." The Chinese are not the only danger we have to fear. We have no complaint against the Vancouver company. We believe the company took every precaution that was thought necessary, but this explosion proves that extra safeguards should be taken, and if we miners fail to point them out we are as blamable as the company if it should fail to observe them. Many believe that about 75 lives could have been saved if the engine room had been brick or stone, instead of timber. For while stopping to put out the fire the rescuing party could have carried the air to first and third levels. If the cross cuts were made on the top of the coal the accumulation of gas would, in a great measure, be prevented. A voice—"There should be brick stoppings for old works." Yes, if these and other precautions were taken the risks we run would be reduced.

The motion carried without a dissenting voice and the committee appointed. The meeting then adjourned, subject to call of the committee.

The Nanaimo Disaster.

The latest from Nanaimo on Saturday was to the effect that there were still fourteen bodies missing. Mr. Robins also telegraphed that the air in the diagonal slope was improving. The searchers rested for a while yesterday (Sunday) from their labors. They resumed their dreary but humane task this morning. The last body discovered on Saturday night was that of A. Smillie. The engines are still pumping water on the fire.

There were no less than five funerals yesterday. The appearance of the people in the several churches clothed in sombre garments indicated unmistakably the great blow that had overtaken the city and the sorrow which was universal. In one of the churches, out of a full congregation, but two only appeared without weeds or other signs of mourning. The services were sad and impressive in the extreme, not a dry eye being visible. It was a sight never to be forgotten and one that rarely falls to the lot of any place to pass through. The whole city is indeed in sackcloth and ashes. Many once familiar faces have passed away. There is scarcely a house but in which is to be found one or more vacant chairs.

NANAIMO, May 16.—On Saturday an unknown body has been recognized as that of W. H. Stevenson. There was also brought to the surface on Saturday evening, Allan Smiley, Wm. Scales, Frank Tulley, John Johnson and three Chinamen. The bodies not yet recovered are those of Thos. Perry, Thos. Dawson, Thos. Hughes, R. Nicholson, Geo. Biggs, Johnathan Blundell, and Chinamen not certain, supposed eleven, themselves say only five.

The V. C. Co.'s whistle this morning, was heard for the first time since the explosion. The Southfield mine was opened. The burned engines and air shaft machinery has begun to be removed. New machinery is on the way from England and is expected in six weeks. It is pay day to-day. The miners' meeting yesterday appointed a committee of six to draft amendments to the Mining Act, for submission to the general meeting of miners.

Confirmation.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Columbia administered the sacrament of confirmation, at Christ Church Cathedral, Sunday, to about thirty candidates.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas. G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. F. Timms	2 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Lucile's Poems	1 00
Gardening for Profit	2 50
Ben Hur—Cloth—Lew Wallace	50
Miracle in Stone, Lucas	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace	1 75

R. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
Next door to the Post Office.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

MONDAY, May 16.

The spring term of the Victoria Assizes opened in the Supreme Court building, James Bay, at 11 o'clock this morning, Deputy Attorney-General Irving appeared for the crown.

There were present a full representation of the local bar.

After the jurors had been called and the commission had been read by the Registrar, the following grand jury was empanelled and sworn: Robt. Ward, foreman, James Burns, Percival R. Brown, Jos. Westrop Carey, Wm. Dalby, W. T. Drake, David Doig, M. Trotter Johnston, Henry Mansell, Janes Mann, Geo. H. Maynard, Wm. B. McKillican, Wm. J. Pendray, Wm. Henry Redmond, Geo. H. Sargison, Samuel T. Styles, W. F. Vincent, Henry Saunders, M. W. Waitt and Sidney J. Pitts.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHARGE.

His Lordship in charging the grand jury thought he could congratulate them on the fact that their duties would not be very long. It was also a matter of congratulation that there were but one or two cases which could be said to be of a serious nature. The case of alleged rape would require very careful consideration. Charges of this nature can be so easily made that it is imperative that every circumstance in connection with it should be thoroughly investigated. It was admitted that intercourse was had and the only question that now required to be settled was, whether it was without the consent of the female or not. In the arson case it would be necessary to enquire whether there was anyone living in the house and that the body of the building was actually set on fire.

The grand jury after being instructed briefly on the remainder of the cases on the calendar retired and the court adjourned for one hour.

Court re-assembled at 1 p. m.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.

The grand jury came into court and returned true bills in the following cases: Edwin John, rape; Neil McKinnon, attempted shop breaking; Richard Glenn, on four counts, shooting with intent to commit murder, to murder F. W. Figg, and to do grievous bodily harm; McDonald, on two counts, to do grievous bodily harm, and common assault. Wing Ah Chue, arson.

In the case of Regina vs. M. J. McDonald, shooting with intent to commit murder, the jury returned "no bill."

FALSE PRETENSES.

Regina vs. Wm. Seitz.—The prisoner was charged with obtaining goods (a suit of clothes) from Hugh O'Hagan under false pretenses. Prisoner pleaded "not guilty." Mr. T. Davie appeared for the accused.

Hugh O'Hagan testified, that the accused had been introduced to him as an old country lord and that he had as a member of the firm of Lowenberg, Harris & Co., obtained a suit of clothes from him.

Counsel for the defence—Where did you see the prisoner?

Witness—He was introduced to me at the Palace as an old country duke. I used to work for dukes in the old country and was highly honored in being introduced to one out here. (Laughter.)

Counsel for the defence—It is an honor to work for a duke; is it not?

Witness—Yes; it is in the old country, but there is none in working for the dukes out here. (Laughter.)

N. P. Snowden testified that the accused had never been a member of the firm of Lowenberg, Harris & Co., but had been employed in their insurance department.

No evidence was called for the defence The jury, after being out a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who was well dressed, of good appearance, demeanor and address, was immediately sentenced to six months in prison without hard labor.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Queen vs. Neil McKinnon.—The prisoner was charged with feloniously attempting to enter the store of Chas. E. Whitman, Fort street. He was not defended by counsel. Police Officer Smith testified that one night last November the prisoner had removed the shutters from Whitman's store, corner Fort and Douglas streets, and was picking up a stone to break the window, when he saw witness and ran. He was arrested next day. This evidence was corroborated to some extent by that of Geo. Connor, ex-night watchman. The jury, after being charged briefly by His Lordship, retired, and brought in a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

Regina vs. M. J. McDonald.—The prisoner was charged with shooting with intent at James Cowie. Mr. Taylor (Roberts & Taylor) appeared for the defence and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The evidence of Messrs. C. P. Bloomfield, Jas. Cowie, P. A. Phillips and T. Lindsay, went to show that the prisoner had got into a dispute with Cowie, the proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon, on the morning of January 23rd, and had challenged the latter to fight. In the altercation which ensued the prisoner was struck and knocked down and said he had enough. He went outside the saloon and was taken away but returned some time afterwards holding a pistol in his hand. Cowie went out at the front door of the saloon when the prisoner presented a pistol at him, saying: "Take back what you said in the morning or I will shoot you." He raised the pistol but was prevented from discharging it by persons who were standing by. The prisoner was then taken off to the lock-up and while being taken there made the threat that he would shoot Cowie at the first opportunity. At the time the offence was committed the prisoner was in the employ of the Victoria Corporation as a special constable.

No evidence was called for the defence. Mr. Taylor made a vigorous appeal for the prisoner.

His Lordship then made an impartial summing up, showing that a man who threatens to make an assault with the capacity to commit the assault is guilty of the offence, even or although prevention and coming committing it.

The jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to one year at hard labor.

The court adjourned till 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, May, 17th.

Court re-assembled at 10 a. m.

GRAND JURY FINDS.

The grand jury returned no bill in the case of Regina vs. W. A. Hudson, true bills in the case Regina vs. Ship Moy and Regina vs. Mordaunt.

RAPE.

Regina vs. Edwin John. The charge against the accused was that he did in the month of May, 1886, feloniously ravish and carnally know one Mary Ann Radford against her will and without her consent.

Mr. T. Davie appeared for the accused.

Mary Ann Radford, Mr. Radford and Albert Radford, father and brother of the girl, were called to give evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Davie, in opening the case for the defence, took the ground that the offence, of the accused was nothing more than that of seduction and should have been settled by marriage.

The grand jury were released of further attendance, unless new cases arise.

The Court adjourned at 1 p. m. for three-quarters of an hour.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. J. H. Ross, formerly of the Vancouver *News*, has returned from his trip to the east.

Lieut. Carmichael, of H. M. S Triumph, registered at the Windsor, Montreal, last week.

Judge Walkem leaves to-morrow morning for Kamloops district to complete spring revision work under the Dominion Franchise Act.

Mr. G. W. Heintz, assistant to Mr. D. E. Brown, district freight and passenger agent, C. P. R., Port Moody, is in the city to-day. He is arranging for excursion rates to and from the mainland during the jubilee festivities in June.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Chilliwhack, is in the city. It is understood that he has about concluded arrangements for opening up and operating the Hope mountain quartz mines, which are reported to be very rich. There is yet considerable snow in the vicinity of the mine, as well as on the mountains visible from Chilliwhack. A heavy flood is feared this season.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Major Wilson, of this city, representing the Oregon Milling Company, left by the Sound steamer of this morning on a business trip to the Sound ports.

Prof. A. L. Francis was amongst the arrivals from Portland to-day. Orders for tuning can be left at Waitt's music store, Government street.

Mr. J. A. Webster, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Mrs. Wm. Gilmour, sister of Mrs. J. Dascenville, of this city, arrived from the Bay City yesterday on the Elder. The lady will spend the summer with her relatives here and likewise enjoy our "Italian skies."

Mr. S. C. Wood, manager of the Federal Loan and Savings Company, Toronto, is on his way to this city. Mr. Wood for many years was a member of Mr. Mowat's cabinet, occupying the position of treasurer for Ontario, an office which he surrendered in 1883, upon his accepting the position he now fills. Mr. Wood was the most popular member of the cabinet and has hosts of friends everywhere who are always pleased to see him.

The Loyalist Meeting.

TORONTO, May 17.—In his acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter from Mayor Howland containing copies of the resolutions passed at Saturday's loyalist meeting, Lord Lansdowne, after expressing the great pleasure which the passage of the resolutions gave him, said: "It has been a source of the deepest regret to me that those who have sought, for political purposes, to stir up strife between me and my tenants on part of my Irish estates should have been for a time successful. I desire sincerely that the differences which have thus arisen may not prove permanent, and that the kind relations which, until recently, have existed between my tenants and myself may be completely restored."

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Another Swell Wedding.

Oakland Cal., had a swell wedding last Thursday. The event took place at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth, Rose Lawn; the contracting parties being their daughter, Laura, and Mr. John S. Baker, of Tacoma. The floral decorations were the most elaborate ever seen in Alameda county, all the neighboring conservatories being drawn upon for their choicest and most brilliant plants. The bridesmaids were the two Miss Savier, of Portland, Miss Dixie Thompson, of San Francisco, and Miss Daisy Ainsworth, sister of the bride. The bridegroom was assisted by Mr. Thos. T. Dargie, of the Oakland *Tribune*. Over 300 invitations were issued for the happy occasion, many of which were to parties on the Sound and in Portland.

The Black Knot.

Hon. Allen Francis, a well-known citizen to Victorians, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, Ont., has discovered a cure for the black knot (not the matrimonial knot) which is so fatal to the plum tree in the east. He has tried the experiment and finds it to be a success. His plan is to dig down to the root of the affected tree, four or five inches, bore an augur hole in the trunk, and fill the hole with flour and sulphur. The sulphur finds its way through the tree and effectually kills the bug which is responsible for the black knot.

Church Demolished.

The new Roman Catholic church in Comox, which was completed a few months ago,

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

UNION OF CANADIAN CHURCHES.

For some years past, observes the Montreal *Gazette*, an earnest cry for Christian unity has been heard from different quarters all over this continent. It has been felt that the present state of division among the professors of Christianity was not only out of harmony with the precepts of its blessed founder, but, in some important respects, a grave drawback to the usefulness of its mission. The plans proposed have been various—some favoring a sort of league or federation of churches; others holding that no scheme could be effective or permanent which was not based on organic union. As our readers are aware, the Dean of Montreal has for several months been devoting careful attention to the subject, and thousands of persons in this city have had their minds informed and their hearts stirred to a sense of glad possibilities by his admirable course of lectures; but it is not enough to work out a theory to a desired conclusion. If the theory is good for anything, it must stand the test of experiment. Dr. CARMICHAEL, therefore, comes boldly to this point and suggests a conference of the Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists of Canada, in order to consider on what terms they might coalesce and become a single body. Neither does he throw out this suggestion vaguely, as so many have done, or without a well defined programme for initial action. Such a programme, with a clear statement of the principles on which it rests, and, in fact, a comprehensive survey of the whole question, will be found in a little volume, bearing his name on the title page, just published by Messrs. DAWSON BROTHERS, of St. James street. It is called "Organic Union of Canadian Churches; with a comparison of authorized standards." Having briefly indicated the two main avenues of union that are open to Christendom—through the drawing together of the Roman, Greek and Anglican Churches, on the one hand, and through some measure of Protestant consolidation, on the other, the learned author expresses his preference for the latter and sets forth some strong arguments in its favor. Having then given the chief reasons why such a movement might be hopefully inaugurated in Canada, he traces the course of the Church's history from apostolic times, bringing into strong relief the testimony of the fathers to its oneness, and showing that, if, on several occasions, that oneness was broken, unity and not division was its divinely ordered state. Having briefly touched on the Arian and other early schisms, the great rupture between East and West, and the Protestant Reformation—the author dwells at some length on the continuity of the Church of England, which "came forth finally from the crucible of Reformation, in the days of CHARLES I., a reformed, rather than a reorganized church." A peculiarity of the Reformed Irish Church—that of its "carrying out its life in double succession from Armagh and Canterbury," is also mentioned along with other interesting facts. The secessions from the Church of England are next dealt with in chronological order, and "having thus given an outline history of the four great systems of ecclesiastical government which in England and her colonies represent the united result of the English Reformation," Dean CARMICHAEL proposes that three of these, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Methodist systems, should "come together in consultation, to speak over differences and to initiate, if possible, a movement through their respective governing bodies for organic union, as a step towards a larger union." The comparison of standards is instituted with ability and fairness, and will be read with profit by all who sympathize with the Dean in his views. The points of agreement in doctrine are shown to be far more prominent than those of divergence. Each of the three churches would gain something of value from the others by their being united. The great difficulty is the question of ecclesiastical policy, but, even for that, Dean CARMICHAEL hopes, through a Christian conference some satisfactory solution might be found.

It was some time ago rumored that Simarkhan would be made the capital of Turkestan instead of Gaskhand. This the Russian officials now deny. Railways are to be extended southward as far as Merv. So that the whole country to the Caspian Sea will be brought under the control of one military chief.

The interesting historical problem as to what kind of clothes George Washington wore at his inauguration, has been settled. His suit on that occasion was made of cloth from the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, the first woolen mill in America, established in 1788. The color of the cloth was dark brown. The President wore white silk stockings, also of American manufacture.

Mr. GOSCHEN'S recent Budget speech lasted three hours and is the longest of recent years. Mr. Gladstone's great Budget statements of a quarter of a century ago generally took near, or four than three hours in delivery, but probably the longest Budget speech within the recollection of any living member of the British Parliament was Mr. Disraeli's first financial statement of 1852, which occupied five hours.

Many reasons have been mentioned for the lamentable mental state of the sister of the Princess of Wales. The Duchess of Cumberland has been, for some time past, it is stated, addicted to the use of morphine in large quantities. She first had recourse to this seductive and insinuating drug to soothe her overwrought nerves, and to such an extent had the habit grown upon her that just before her mind gave way she was accustomed to use the tiny syringe with which the hypodermic injections are made as many as twenty-five times a day.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

A brief reference was made in these columns a few days since to the conference held at Ottawa between Messrs. W. C. VAN HORNE and GEO. OLDS, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the representatives from Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, relative to the question of disallowance and the rates of transportation charged by the Canadian Pacific. The interview lasted for some hours, affording all present an opportunity of discussing very fully the whole policy of the Canadian transcontinental line. The fact was brought out at that meeting that this province, so far as rates to interior points are concerned, had just cause for complaint. Messrs. VAN HORNE and OLDS admitted as much, and promised that a revision of the tariff rates would be made and new sheets issued. If this has not been done already there is every probability that in a few days the promise made will be redeemed.

So far as Manitoba and the Northwest are concerned it was demonstrated that the rates of the C. P. R. for all classes of grain were and are much more favorable than are those of the Northern Pacific or the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road. The territory traversed by these being very similar. Schedules of rates changed were produced and laid before the meeting, from which it was observed that those of the Canadian line were much lower than the American routes. As these tables are interesting to shippers and others we re produce them in THE TIMES to day, as well as the letter of Mr. GEO. OLDS, General Traffic Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1887.

J. Royal, Esq., M. P., Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—I send herewith comparisons of our local distance tariff rates with those of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and of our grain rates with those of the Northern Pacific, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways. Mr. Collingwood Schrieber has copies of the tariffs referred to in these comparative statements, and I have no doubt if you wish to see them you can do so by applying to him. I shall be glad to give you any further information I can on this subject. Yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE OLDS,
General Traffic Manager.

Comparison of Grain Rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.			NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y.	ST. P., M. & M. RAILWAY.
Per 100 pounds.			Per 100 pounds.	Per 100 pounds.
MILES	Wheat.	All Other Grain.	Grain of all kinds.	Grain of all kinds.
429	20c	20c	20c	20c
444	28	20	29	27
458	28	20	30	27
470	29	21	30	28
478	29	21	31	28
495	30	21	32	28
503	30	22	32	29
514	30	22	33	30
570	30	22	33	44
580	31	23	33	45
590	31	23	33	45
600	31	23	33	46
610	31	23	34	46
620	31	23	34	47
630	31	23	35	47
640	31	23	35	48
650	32	23	36	48
660	32	24	37	49
670	32	24	38	49
680	32	24	39	50
690	32	24	39	50
700	32	24	40	51
1200	48	36	60	

NOTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Figures are based on their special grain tariff, which applies only for 600 miles, and on their local distance tariff, which applies for greater distances.

ST. P., M. & M. RAILWAY—Figures are based on their special grain tariff, which applies only for 514 miles, and on their local distance tariff, which applies for greater distances.

Comparison of Local Distance Tariffs—The Northern Pacific, The Canadian Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways.

5TH APRIL, 1887.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y.					CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.					ST. P., M. & M. R'Y.				
Miles.	Merchandise Classes.				Miles.	Merchandise Classes.				Miles.	Merchandise Classes.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
25	25c	22c	20c	15c	25	25c	20c	16c	12c	25	22c	20c	16c	14c
50	50	45	40	25	50	35	32	24	18	50	33	32	27	23
75	65	56	50	40	75	45	38	30	23	75	53	45	37	32
100	75	65	65	45	100	54	45	36	27	100	60	56	45	40
200	1.10	96	75	60	200	80	67	54	40	200	96	82	67	58
300	1.45	1.27	1.00	80	300	1.06	85	72	53	300	1.25	1.06	81	68
400	1.75	1.60	1.30	1.10	400	1.28	1.02	86	63	400	1.50	1.30	1.02	88
500	2.10	1.90	1.60	1.40	500	1.48	1.19	95	73	500	1.95	1.53	1.09	94
600	2.27	2.10	1.80	1.48	600	1.63	1.35	1.08	81	600	1.70	1.50	1.28	1.00
700	2.45	2.27	1.78	1.55	700	1.80	1.50	1.20	90	700	1.96	1.67	1.37	1.18
800	2.61	2.28	1.85	1.59	800	1.97	1.64	1.31	99					
900	2.80	2.38	1.93	1.62	900	2.13	1.78	1.43	1.01					
1000	2.98	2.44	1.99	1.63	1000	2.28	1.90	1.52	1.14	[700 miles is the St. P., M. & M. maximum distance.]				
1100	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.73	1100	2.42	2.01	1.61	1.21					
1200	3.13	2.60	2.03	2.00	1200	2.57	2.14	1.71	1.28					
1300	3.07	2.51	2.07	2.25	1300	2.70	2.25	1.80	1.35					

NOTE.—Rates are per 100 pounds.

Comparison of Local Distance Tariffs. The Northern Pacific, The Canadian Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways:

EXAMPLES IN CARLOAD CLASSES.—APRIL, 1887.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y.					CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.					ST. P., M. and M. R'Y.				
Miles	Ag'l Imp's	Lumber.	Coal	St'ne and Brick	Miles	Ag'l Imp's	Lumber.	Coal	Coal mined on Rail	St'ne and Brick	Miles	Ag'l Imp.	Lumber.	Coal	St'ne and Brick
25	14c	10c	9c	6c	25	9½c	6½c	7½c	6½c	6½c	25	9c	6½c	5	5c
50	20c	15c	13c	10c	50	14½c	9	9	8½	9	50	13	9	8	8
75	29c	18c	14c	11c	75	18½c	11½	10½	9½	11½	75	21	11½	11	11
100	32c	20c	15c	13c	100	21	14	13½	11½	14	100	26	14	14	13
200	50c	30c	25c	20c	200	30	20	15½	13½	18½	200	38	19	19	19
300	70c	45c	35c	25c	300	38½	28	19½	15½	22½	300	46	24	22	23
400	85c	50c	40c	30c	400	47	27½	23½	19½	27½	400	54	29	27	27
500	1.00	60c	45c	35c	500	55	32	27½	19½	32	500	62	33	31	31
600	1.10	71c	62c	50c	600	62	36½	31½	21½	36½	600	70	44	35	35
700	1.19	80c	70c	57c	700	70	41	35½	21½	41	700	78	49	39	39
800	1.28	90c	78c	65c	800	76½	45	40	24	45					
900	1.38	1.00	81c	72c	900	83	49	45		49					
1000	1.48	1.18	84c	80c	1000	90	53½	50		53½	[700 miles is the St. P., M. & M. maximum distance.]				
1100	1.59	1.15	90c	90c	1100	97	56	55		56					
1200	1.70	1.23	97c	97c	1200	1.03½	61	60		61					
1300	1.80	1.32	1.03	1.05	1300	1.10	65	65		65					

NOTE.—Rates are per 100 pounds.

Comparison of rates for equal distances Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific Railways 5th April, 1887, per 100 lbs. merchandise, classes:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Montreal to Winnipeg, 1,424 miles	$2 00	$1 70	$1 45	$1 20
Rates per 100 lbs. merchandise, classes:	1.	2.	3.	4.
St. Paul to Heron, Man., 1,429 miles	$3 77	$3 27	$2 77	$2 23

NOTE.—The population of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, is about 700,000; that of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, about 150,000.

As is well known to many of our readers the most strenuous efforts have been made by the people of Manitoba and the Northwest, and especially by the citizens of Winnipeg, to have the monopoly clause removed from the charter granted to the Canadian Pacific Syndicate in 1881, which precludes the construction of any railway running south from the line of the C. P. R. to the boundary. For six long years the subject has been the theme of discussion by politicians and others in Manitoba. When the C. P. R. contract was passing through Parliament Sir JOHN MACDONALD assured the country that Manitoba's progress could not be checked, inferring that as Manitoba was a sovereignty of itself its legislature in the matter of railways would not be interfered with by the Dominion. This was assuring to the settlers there, and so the matter was allowed to rest for a while. However, later on charters passed were disallowed; alarm then took possession of the people, who found themselves helpless at the complete mercy of the railway company, for competitive routes and rates were out of the question. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company regarded the monopoly clause as one of the most vital and important in its character. It was not to be supposed that so valuable a franchise would be surrendered without a substantial consideration from the government. The disallowance question was the all-important one at the late Dominion election in Winnipeg and Southern Manitoba. It was believed the government would yield to the pressure to be brought to bear by its own supporters, and arrange the matter satisfactory. Not a stone was left unturned in Winnipeg to strengthen the position taken by Messrs. WATSON, SCARTH and DALY on the question. A large and influential representative delegation went to Ottawa and laid their views of the case very plausibly before the railway managers as well as the representatives and the government. Messrs. VAN HORNE and OLDS, however, represented the question from their standpoint, so strongly and so forcibly that it became apparent the disallowance resolutions could not carry, for the government had fully determined to adhere to the monopoly clause and quoted the interests of the C. P. R. Company in this respect. It leaked out in Ottawa that the whole desire of Winnipeg was to create that city into a great distributing and mercantile centre, at the expense of the rest of the country. The cry raised of discrimination in favor of other less favored localities was found to be misleading, as the tables of charges submitted by Messrs. VAN HORNE and OLDS proved to be controvertible evidence in favor of the company.

Manitoba, however, will build an independent line, and that at once, to the boundary, where a connection will be made with the American system. A charter has already been granted under the provisions of a general act passed in 1884, and which was not disallowed within the legal specified time. The people have determined upon this course, and should interference take place the matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council. It is therefore very likely we shall hear of lively times in and about Manitoba in connection with its railway affairs ere long.

THE NANAIMO CATASTROPHE.

The eastern journals are as full of the Nanaimo colliery disaster as are the papers on this coast. The Toronto *Globe*, in commenting on the accident and the sentence that "the cause of the explosion is unknown," the tale will probably never be told," says: "So ends the report of the Nanaimo mine horror. The completeness of the disaster is such that it is unnecessary for those interested to declare that 'nobody is to blame.' But for the fire and the destruction of all the men in the pit there would doubtless be, as usual in such cases, a hurry of responsible parties to create an impression that the catastrophe was 'purely accidental.' Dead miners can tell no tales, and a fired mine can give no evidence.

But it is certain, without proof, that someone was to blame; and certain that all possible precautions were not taken. It may have been that a miner opened his lamp—if so the disaster was due either to lack of sufficient supervision or to neglect to provide the men with lamps that cannot be opened. It may be that dangerous explosives were used from motives of economy; or that the draft was not sufficient to carry away the fire-damp. But whatever the proximate cause of the disaster it was undoubtedly due to neglect in some form, and probably to neglect of precaution that would have cost money. Strictly speaking there can be no "accident" where the dangerous conditions that produce disaster are all so thoroughly known as in coal mines. What are called "accidents" in such cases are invariably the results of failure to provide safeguards enough. "We didn't think there could be the slightest danger of that," is always said about the very thing that brings death and ruin. And the answer is that men in authority are bound to think and bound to provide. Moral responsibility exists somewhere, all the same, though responsible persons may be ruined and their hearts sore for the dead men in the pit and the wives and children bereaved."

RECONSTRUCTING THE CABINET.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S scheme of dividing up the Cabinet and portfolios after the British fashion does not meet with unanimous approval from the Conservatives in the east. This is not a party question, for there are many Liberals who are of the opinion that this plan should have been adopted from the first. There are others who see in the movement a plan for creating new offices, holding more members of Parliament under control and generally making the machinery of government more expensive and more cumbrous. There is to be a new Cabinet Minister called the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the two former departments, that of Revenue and Customs are to be in the charge of an under secretary who will be a member of Parliament, and go out of office with the ministry of which he is a member. These two departments have always been more or less offices subordinate to the Finance Minister, and do not require the superintendence of a cabinet minister. The question for the moment speculated upon is as to what department Mr. MACKENZIE BOWELL will take, for no one supposes he will cease to be a cabinet minister, and what Sir JOHN will do with Mr. COSTIGAN. It is an open secret that the Conservative party would be glad to be relieved of him as a cabinet minister, but he is a little dangerous to touch—a kind of a political porcupine as it were. In addition to these changes there is to be a Solicitor-General, also a minister, but not necessarily a cabinet officer—probably not—and not necessarily a member of the House of Commons—probably he will be in the Senate while the Minister of Justice is in the Commons. The net result as to the members will be the decrease in numbers of one cabinet minister and the addition of two under-secretaries and a solicitor general.

They say in Kansas that the appearance in town of a stranger in a pair of muddy boots is sufficient to start a real estate boom, and if he manages to have an odor of petroleum or natural gas about him, the excitement is immense.

The writ for a new election in Restigouche has been issued. It is understood that Mr. George Moffat, brother of the late member, has accepted the Conservative nomination for the county and it is not likely that he will be opposed, but will be given the seat by acclamation.

Mr. HALL in the Quebec Legislature has introduced an important measure as to the law of libel. The bill proposes to bring the local law into the same condition as that of Ontario under the bill passed at the last session. It will greatly relieve newspapers from vexatious suits.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has voted down a proposition in favor of commercial union with Canada. When Erastus Wiman shall have succeeded in converting Pennsylvania to his views it will be time enough for him to address another epistle to the Canucks.

The Commons a few days since discussed Mr. Charlton's bill respecting public morals and public commerce. The clause regarding insane women passed without amendments. The clause regarding seduction was amended so as to make the male liable from the age of 21 years and protect the female up to the same age.

Says the Detroit *Free Press* of a recent date: Canada, Australia and Nova Scotia have spoken against the infamous Coercion Bill; but the Tory idea is probably that it is none of their business. Yet, whenever the colonies applaud or approve what England does the world is always invited to notice the harmony of the "empire."

In the Commons last week Mr. Charlton moved a resolution abolishing the practice of withholding the blue book until the opening of Parliament and establishing the practice of publishing monthly returns of expenditure, etc. Sir John Macdonald said he had found that no legislation was necessary to inaugurate the new practice and he had no objection to the motion.

Thanks to the efforts of the Opposition last session, the importation of oleomargarine into Canada was prohibited. But it appears that the Government have made no effort to keep it out, for when questioned the other day on the subject Mr. Bowell had to confess that practically this vile stuff had been allowed to come into the country without let or hindrance. This is a nice way to look after the interests of our farmers and butter makers in Ontario.

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that Canadian contractors must pay duty on the plant they take into the States, even though they may bring it back to Canada as soon as their job is completed. Such plant, it is explained, does not come under the provision, to be found in both Canadian and United States laws, which exempts a workman's "tools of trade. This decision was given recently in connection with the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie bridge.

TARIFF CHANGES.

A Decided Advance in Duties on Many Articles.

The Tariff now in Operation at the Port of Victoria.

The financial, or budget speech, delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, in the Commons last (Thursday) night, was one of unusual interest. Not since 1879 were the galleries so crowded, or the House so full of members, nor the country in such a state of anxiety, as yesterday, in anticipation of changes believed to be certain to take place. For weeks back deputations, representing many industries in the country, waited upon Sir Charles, representing to him the necessity for further protection to their particular manufactures. That the mission of these has been successful is demonstrated in the changes in the tariff, which are to-day reported and in force at the Customs Houses throughout the Dominion, and which are given by us to-day for the benefit of our readers.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Shoe blacking, 30 per cent; harness and leather dressing, 25 p c; laundry blueing, 20; add to item 87, "illustrated price list, advertising calendars and almanacs," and to item 89, the words "not illustrated;" to item 51, "braces, &c," 35 p c; buttons, vegetable, ivory, horn or composition, 10c gross and 35 p c; all other, 25 p c.

Buggies, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 p c; costing $50, — p c; and all costing $100 and over, 35 p c.

Cotton thread on spools, 25 p c.

Item 137, jeans, &c, 25 p c; printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 32½ p c.

Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3 cents per gallon.

Earthenware, stoneware, Rockingham, white granite, iron, stoneware, cream colored, and all not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Flag stones, sawn, &c, $2 per ton.

Glass, carboys, demijohns, bottles and decanters, and flasks and phials, less than four ounces, 30 p c; flasks and phials, 4 oz and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls and table ware, 10c per dozen pieces and 30 p c.

Gold and silver leaf, 30 p c.

Sewing machines, $3 specific and 20 p c.

Sole leather, 3c per lb.

Japanned, patent or enameled leather, 25 p c.

Liquorice root paste, 2c per lb.

Floor oil cloth, 3c per square yard and 20 p c. Oilcloth per item 318, 5c per square yard and 15 p c.

Paper hangings, brown blanks, 2c; white grounded, and satin papers, 3c; single point bronzes, 7c; colored bronzes, 9c; embossed bronzes, 11c; colored borders, narrow, 8c, wide, 10c; bronze borders, narrow, 15c, wide, 18c, and embossed borders 20c per each 8 yards in all above cases.

Paper, calendared or not, 25 p c.

Tissue paper for manufactures, 10 p c.

Pickles in bottles, 40c; in bulk, in vinegar or mustard, 35c, and in brine, 25c per gallon.

Sauces and catsups, 40c per gallon and 20 p c.

Plated knives, costing under $3.50 per dozen, 50c per dozen and 20 p c. all other electro plate ware, 30 p c.

Plumbago, 10 p c; manufacturers of, 25 p c.

Salt, coarse, 10c; fine in bulk 10c; in bags or barrels, 15c per 100 lbs.

Sand, glass, flint and emery paper, 30 p c.

School slates, 1c each and 20 p c.

Cigars and cigarettes, $2 per lb. and 20 p c.

Valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books and purses, 10c each, and 30 p c.

Twine of all kinds, 1c per lb, and 20 p c.

Varnishes, &c, 20c per gallon, and 25 p c.

Potatoes, 15c per bushel.

Tomatoes 30c per bushel and 20 p c.

Vegetables not elsewhere specified, 25 p c.

Watch actions or movements, 10 p c.

All fabrics wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca, goats, &c, 7½c per lb, and 20 p c.

Item 475, 22½ p c, is repealed.

Barrels containing pork or other salted meats, 25 p c each.

British gum, dressing sizeing cream and enamel, 1c per lb.

Shirt collars, 24c per dozen, and cuffs, 4c per pair, with 30 p c additional.

Gas metres, 20 p c.

Glue, 3c per lb.

Mucilage, 30 p c.

Newspapers partly printed, 25 p c.

Photographic dry plates, 15c per square foot.

Shirts, cotton or linen, $1 per dozen and 30 p c.

Veneers of wood, 1 p c.

Colored fabrics, woven or dyed, thread of cotton or jute, or both, 25 p c.

Artificial fertilizers, $6 per ton.

Maccaroni, vermicelli, 2c per lb.

Oranges and lemons in boxes not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25c per box; half boxes, 13c each; in cases, 10c per cubic foot; in bulk, $1 per 1000; in barrels, 55c per bbl.

Tarred paper, ½c per lb.

Spectacles, 30 p c; unfinished parts, 25 p c.

Mosses, 15 p c.

Broad and axes, adzes and hammers, weighing 10 lbs. and over, $3 per dozen and 20 p c. All others and knives and four and five pronged forks, $2 per doz., and 20 p c. Chopping axes $2 per doz., and 10 p c.

Hoes, garden rakes, two and three pronged forks, picks and mattocks, $1 per doz., and 20 p c. Shovels and spades, $1 per doz., and 20 p c.

Mowing machines, harvest reapers, sulky and walking ploughs and other agricultural implements not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Grape vines costing 20c or less, 5c each.

Gooseberry bushes, 2c each; raspberry and blackberry, 1c; peach trees, 4c; rose bushes, 5c; seedling stock for grafting, 10 p c.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel being waste or refuse, wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be re manufactured, $2 per ton.

Ferromanganez, ferrosilicon, spezil, steel bloom ends and scrap ends of steel rails for manufacture of steel, $2 per ton.

Iron in pig, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, $4 per ton.

Iron slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars or other formless finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, $9 per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide or less than ⅜ths of inch thick, $11 per ton.

Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned No. 9 guage or smaller, 12½ p c.

Round iron, not less than ⅜ the inch diameter, and square iron not less than ⅜ the inch square, $13 per ton.

Plate, less than one inch wide and ⅜ths thick, round iron less than ⅜ths and not less than ⅞ths in diameter, $15 per ton.

Rolled round iron in coils or rods less than 7-16ths in diameter, and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere provided for, 25 p c.

Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under ½ inch diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in factories, 5 p c.

Engines, boilers, machinery, viz, fire engines, 35 p c.

Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, smaller than No. 5 guage and not smaller than No. 15 guage, 20 p c.

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared skelp iron, sheared or rolled in groves and sheet iron common or black, not thinner than No. 20 guage, not elsewhere specified, $10 per ton.

Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 guage, Canada plates and boiler plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide, and valued at not less than 1¼c per lb., 12½ p c.

Hoop, band, scroll, or other iron eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 guage, $13 per ton.

Hoop, band or scroll or other iron 8 inches or less in width and thinner than No. 20 guage, 12½ per c.

Iron railway bars, steel T rails, weighing not over 25 lbs. per lineal yard, iron or steel flat rails punched, and iron or steel railway fish plates, $9 per ton.

Rolled channels and angle, and T iron, and rolled eye bar blanks, made by the Kluman process, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in their own manufactures, 12½ p c.

Iron bridges and structural iron work, $25 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture not elsewhere specified, $30 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 p c.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all guages and widths, of all above classes of steel, not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4c or less per lb., 30 p c, but not less than than $10 per ton; when of greater value than 4c per lb. 12½ p c.

Steel not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 p c, provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished, in any in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of 1 per cent per lb in addition to the rates imposed on the said material.

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, not else elsewhere specified, $25 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and iron, and irons, hatter irons, tailor irons, and castings of iron not elsewhere specified, $16 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Cast iron pipe of every description, $12 per ton.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage of manufacture, $30 per ton, but not less than 35 p c.

Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, 30 p c.

Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture, 35 p c.

Locomotive tires of Bessemer steel in the rough, 10 p c.

Boiler tubes or flues, or stays of rough iron or steel, 15 p c.

Wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, over 2 inches in diameter, 15 p c.

Other wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes, 30 p c.

Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, of iron or steel, 35 p c.

Skates, 20 cents per pair and 30 p c.

Wire rope of iron and steel, not otherwise provided for 25 p c.

Sledges, track tools, wedges or crowbars of iron or steel, 1½c per lb and 30 p c.

Hardware, viz, builders, cabinet makers and carriage hardware and locks, 35 p c.

Muskets, rifles and other fire arms and surgical instruments, 20 p c.

Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, and wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, 1½c per lb.

Horse shoe nails, bobnails, wire nails, fine nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not elsewhere specified, 2½c per lb.

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz to the 1000, 2c per 1000; exceeding 16 oz to the 1000, 2c per lb.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, or hinge blanks, 1½c per lb.

Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1c per lb.

Street railway bars or rails weighing not less than 25 lb per lineal yard, for purposes other than railway tracks, $6 per ton.

Manufacturers' articles or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel or wholly manufactured, 30 p c.

Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionary and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, 15c per lb and 25 p c.

Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, 10 p c.

The following articles are added to the free list: Fire brick, anthracite coal, gannister gums, amber, Arabic, Australian copal, damar, mastic, sandarac shellac and tragacanth quills in their natural state or unplumbed. Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard for use in railway tracks, steel valued at 2½c per lb and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates, scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada, steel bowls for cream separators, steel for the manufacture of files when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories, veneers of ivory sawn only.

The export duty on shingle bolts of pine or cedar and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts at $1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet.

Further details and minor items omitted will be made plain hereafter.

THE SEIZED SEALERS.

The Correspondence Brought Down—Their Release Ordered.

OTTAWA, May 13.—The correspondence in reference to the seizure of British Columbia sealers in Behring's Sea was brought down in Parliament to-night. The Canadian Government has demanded reparation from the U. S. for the seizures, but in the latest reply, dated in January, Secretary of State Bayard, said he could not come to a decision until certain papers reach him from Alaska. In the meantime he gave instructions for the release of the schooners. Since then the captains of the vessels have put in large claims for damages. British Minister West, in conversation with Bayard, presented to him the unjustifiable nature of the seizure. Bayard contended the U. S. had obtained the right to Behring's Sea from Russia. West then pointed out that when Russia had Alaska the U. S. Government contested claims similar to these they were now making, which Bayard admitted. West, however, in his dispatch to the Imperial Government, says Bayard was very conciliatory.

The charges of crookedness against J. Pelton Court Clerk Wigmore, of London, are under investigation.

ONLY 17 NOW MISSING.

More Bodies Recovered Yesterday and To-day.

Six Whitemen and Eleven Chinamen Still Missing.

NANAIMO, May 13.—The bodies of D. Dawson and R. Burns were recovered this morning, one wholly the other partly covered by a cave. The work is progressing well. Notice is issued by Mr. Robins, Supt. of the V. C. Co., to the employees, as follows: The directors, in London, of the V. C. Co. desire me to say that so soon as you have completed the melancholy work of recovering the remains of those whose loss we mourn, new work will be started which will give employment to everyone. They also wish to express their high appreciation of the noble and untiring efforts that have been made by you and others not in the employ of the company in the cause of humanity,

SAML. M. ROBINS, Supt.

NANAIMO, May 14.—Yesterday evening the body of T. Gorman was recovered and to-day the bodies of Charles Drake, Calton Willis, W. Hague, James Lyons, John Thompson, Wm. Hoy, John Myles, Alex. McDonald, W. Morris and one unknown were brought to the surface. Also found the bodies of Wm. Scales, Frank Tutley, W. H. Stephenson, John Johnson, and three Chinamen, which will all be brought up this evening. Six white men and eleven Chinamen are yet to be found. The bodies were badly burned and recognizable only by the articles of apparel or their peculiarity.

Work at South Field is likely to be resumed on Monday and the public schools will reopen. At public meeting held last night a relief committee was appointed. President, the Mayor of Nanaimo; vice-presidents, Mayors of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver; honorary treasurer, S. M. Robins; honorary secretary, Dr. Praeger, and a committee of thirty-two, with power to add to their number.

NANAIMO, May 13.—The search party in charge of the manager, Mr. Wm. McGregor, accompanied by Mr. A. Dick, government inspector of mines, succeeded in reaching the south workings and recovering the bodies of Wm. Burns, Daniel Dawson and Thomas Gorman. The air is now directed through the diagonal slope. A public meeting has been called by the Mayor to appoint a relief committee.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Marauding Bloods.

FORT BENTON, May 11.—Indian horse thieves, who are undoubtedly Canadian Bloods, are operating along the Teton and Sun River country. Lawrence Horne and others, while looking for stray horses on the Teton, came across a party of eight Bloods having eight American horses. There are several war parties of Canadian Indians on this side of the line and trouble may be expected.

REPORT DENIED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is denied at the Treasury Department that there is any foundation for the report that the revenue steamer Rush will shortly sail from San Francisco for Sitka, Alaska, for the purpose of ta

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

A PLACE FULL OF STRANGE AND VALUABLE ARTICLES.

Paintings Worth a Fortune—Alexander Hamilton's Dueling Pistols—A Southerner's Mistake—A Package of Diamonds—Story of a Photograph.

"Yes, I have received many curious and antique articles since I began business thirty-five years ago," said Robert Taggart to a reporter the other day. Mr. Taggart is a pioneer in the storage business and his establishment is filled with old objects, each of which has an interesting history.

"Now, among a vast collection of fine paintings which I got in the course of business," continued Mr. Taggart, "are two which I have been told time and again are originals by Rubens. One represents the adoration of the Saviour in the stable of Bethlehem. The subject of the other I do not know, as I have never met any one who could tell me. There is an inscription on this picture in one of the dead languages, I believe, because I have never been able to find any one learned enough to translate it. The picture represents a queen on a magnificent throne giving orders apparently to some of the royal guards."

"How did you become possessed of the pictures?" asked the reporter.

"The day the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter a gentleman who was very well known here then and hated equally as well for his avowed sympathy with the southern cause came into my place and told me he intended going south and aiding the Confederates with his money and every way else he could. He asked me to take his household furniture on storage.

"'You won't have to keep them long,' he said. 'The south will win sure, and I'll return to New York, for I can't live anywhere else.'

NEVER CALLED FOR.

"I took his furniture, but it has never been called for. He raised a regiment south and fell at Bull Run with his two sons at his side. He had no near relatives to mourn his loss and so I have his furniture still. The Rubenses were among his chattels and also a picture of Murillo, for which I had been offered $30,000. There is practically no price on the Rubenses. Besides these pictures mentioned I have as fine a gallery of paintings as any connoisseur would wish to look at. I have always been fond of pictures and never tried to dispose of any of them, although some of them would bring fabulous prices."

Among other articles which Mr. Taggart showed to the reporter was a pair of beautiful dueling pistols inlaid with solid gold and silver, which are the ones, Mr. Taggart says, used by Alexander Hamilton in his deadly encounter with Burr on the Elysian fields, where Weehawken is now growing up. The pistols were once owned by Gen. Grant, but they passed from him to another branch of the family, and finally came into the possession of a Broadway jeweler, who is unfortunately addicted to drink. During one of his periodical sprees he placed the pistols, with some other property, on storage with Mr. Taggart in order to raise money enough to continue his debauch. He never called for the weapons and the man's wife wants them sold, as she says she hates to see them lying around the house when her husband is on a spree.

"About two months ago," said Mr. Taggart, "a well dressed middle aged man came into my place and, handing me a small chamois bag, asked me how much I would ask to keep it for him for a day or two without examining the contents. 'Twenty-five cents,' I replied.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PRICE.

"Well, sir, the fellow kicked like a mule. He swore he wouldn't pay such an outrageous price, and finally beat me down to twenty cents for two days. Next day a detective from the Central office came in looking for such a bag, and told me the fellow who had left it with me was a famous western crook and that he had him locked up in the Tombs. I went down there with the bag, which was opened in presence of the judge and found to contain diamonds valued at nearly $100,000. It surprised me that a man wishing and thinking he could safely conceal such a plunder would kick about the cost, especially when you consider the little I asked him.

"Oh, this is the saddest thing I ever recollect," continued Mr. Taggart, as he showed the reporter a photograph of a laughing, fresh-faced, curly haired girl. "She came into my place one day about two years ago and put a few little effects in storage. Next morning she jumped from a ferryboat into the North river. When her body was recovered my receipt for her furniture was all that was found on her. I buried her and then proceeded to trace her history. It was the old story. She was the darling daughter of a curate in a little country town in the north of the state. A city stranger met and wooed her secretly and she finally consented to elope with him. When they came to this city he deceived her further by a mock marriage, and when he finally deserted her she found out that he was a gambler. Then she determined to kill herself. Her sad end, which I could not help telling her father and mother, broke their poor old hearts and they soon followed her to the other world."

Among many other curious things which Mr. Taggart has are skeletons, coffins, grandfathers' clocks, horses, sheep, cows, in fact all kinds of animals and fowl, and as a curiosity shop in every respect his place cannot be beaten.—New York Journal Interview.

Few Know What They Drink.

"It is a fact," said a somewhat famous mixer of fancy drinks last evening, "that there are very few good judges of liquor. It is a very old chestnut to set out whisky when brandy is called for, and not one in ten can tell the difference. I have often been told by a customer that he had never tasted finer brandy when he was drinking a very ordinary whisky. There are few people who can distinguish between high and low priced wines. I remember nearly splitting my sides once laughing at a man who was ordering champagne. He was drinking Werner's American extra dry, and told his friend how he once drank it with M. Werner in Paris. He thought it was the highest priced French wine until he found out that it was costing him only a dollar a bottle. Then he wilted.

"Even manufacturers are sold. Once at a convention of the beer brewers of the country I heard a brewer boast that he could name any kind of beer with his eyes blinded. We tried him, and when the handkerchief was over his eyes we gave him nine sips out of the same glass and heard him name nine different brands. That was very good sport. As a matter of fact, this telling liquors by the taste is very delicate business. By modern processes distillers can age liquors so as to fool even the old timers. The worst case I ever struck was a fisherman who rowed me down the river last summer. I offered him a swig out of a bottle containing very fine whisky. He returned it, saying it was poor stuff. I handed him a bottle containing some 'rot gut' I used to clean my gun. He took a long pull, and said it was as good liquor as he ever tasted.—Buffalo Courier.

Some Awfully Foolish Men.

"There are some awfully foolish men in this world," said a dealer in legerdemain apparatus. "Frequently I get letters from fellows who want to buy a method of turning silver into gold and of making precious metal of old iron. In some way or another these fellows get the idea that a conjuror can do anything. About the most ridiculous request that ever came to me, though, was one from a St. Louis chump named John Kastner. He wrote: 'Please fine inclosed 2-cent stamps for one of your conjuring apparatus catalogues. Please let me know if you have some books on hand where you can make it so you can win prizes in the lottery every time.' How is that for a modest request?"—Chicago Herald.

THE DRUMMER DID IT.

A Class of Honest and Enthusiastic Nuisances Who Never Die.

All investigations by archæologists into the various races and their history break on an inexplicable influence that seems to connect widely different places, periods and peoples. They find old jars in use in India that the mound builders had here, and they come across iron teaspoons in the primeval forest beds of coal. They are astonished to find the gridiron of the north of Ireland figuring in the social life of China three or four thousand years ago. The Bedouin Arab has the air uv blanket of the Esquimaux, and in the ruins of Pompeii they come across peanut shells like what the sweeper sweeps out of the gallery of the theatre to-day. Well, why is this? Archæologists cannot tell. I can. The mysterious ubiquitous influence that leaves no track save the article is simply the drummer. It was the drummer who did it all. He left those curious Grecian scrolls in Egypt; he carved those hieroglyphics on the rocks of ancient Britain; he is the man who introduced French candy into Herculaneum and stuck the mound builders with iron teaspoons.

Do you ever know what becomes of a drummer? Not that you care, but have you ever seen a dead drummer? I don't believe drummers die. I believe they simply talk themselves into gas. "Gas thou art, to gas returnest," was written of the drummer. I have met one or two men who have been drummers, but they do not talk much about it. When a drummer gets tired of talking he just disappears. I do not see how this country survives the existence of drummers. You go into a small country place; you step into the hotel; you find in the office sixteen coats hanging up on the wall and sixteen valises in a row on the floor, and sixteen men sitting with their thirty-two feet up on the stove, telling sixteen lies about their business and their adventures, all at one time. You can't get what you want in that town. The drummers have made the store keepers buy what they have to sell, and you've got to take it or go without. It seems almost impossible to believe that a drummer should ever be able to disguise his identity. He is, as a rule, aggressive and runs things.

If you see a man come into the office of a hotel and step up timidly to the counter and ask the clerk if there are any letters for him, please, you may know that he's a humble private citizen and a plain guest. If you see a fellow bang open the door, stride in and leave it open behind him, go and hang his coat on a peg and jam his valise on the floor, walk behind the counter, take out all the letters and read the addresses from every box, open the drawer and look in, then you'll know it's a drummer—good for one night's lodging and several drinks. He generally lets everybody know that he's sold a lot of stuff, and he talks very loud about the fun he's had some times. But they told me of one drummer who called himself a count, and wore a long fur lined ulster and an imposing foreign looking mustache. He came in the summer season and stayed a long time. He was the rage; the girls fell in love with him; the mammas admired him; he was on the eve of getting engaged to a haughty San Francisco belle, when a lady walked into a drug store one day and found him with a lot of samples of soap, trying to stick the proprietor with his stock. That let him out and he disappeared. But the profession disowned him, for as a rule the drummer is a straightforward, open, honest and enthusiastic nuisance.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Gen. Grant In 1863.

I see to-day notice a description of Gen. Grant written behind Vicksburg in June, 1863. It may be of interest at this remote date:

Almost at any time one can see a small but compactly built man of about 45 years of age walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little in front of the perpendicular, his left hand in the pocket of his trousers, an unlighted cigar in his mouth, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction which veils them, and a countenance plowed into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely preoccupied. The soldiers observe him coming, and, rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass—they do not salute him, they only watch him curiously, with a certain sort of familiar reverence. His abstracted air is not so great while he thus moves along as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will discover this in the fact that, however dense the crowd in which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on you with a glance of recollection, accompanied with a grave nod of recognition.

A plain blue suit without scarf, sword or trappings of any sort, save the double starred shoulder straps, an indifferently good Kossuth hat, or slouch, with the crown battered in close to his head, full beard between light and "sandy," a square cut face, whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this small man, as one sees him passing along, turning and chewing restlessly the end of his unlighted cigar. His countenance in rest has the rigid immobility of cast iron, and while this indicates the unyielding tenacity of the bulldog, one finds in his gray eyes a smile and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary people. On horseback he loses all the awkwardness which distinguishes him as he moves about on foot. Erect and graceful, he seems a portion of his steed, without which the full effect would be incomplete. Along with a body guard of the general rides his son Fred, a stout lad of some 12 summers. He endures all the marches, follows his father under fire with all the coolness of an old soldier, and is in short, a "chip of the old block."—"Polluto" in Chicago Times.

A Miser's Sharp Practice.

In the room of a miser physician, who died in New York city a few days ago, were found hundreds of empty bottles and packages, which showed that for many months he had lived on the various nutritious articles widely advertised in the medical journals. This had cost him nothing, for he had taken advantage of the sharp rivalry in wares of this kind and had written to the proprietors for samples, implying that he might require a large quantity if the trial proved successful. His name appearing in the list of regular practitioners, his requests were freely granted and he obtained all sorts of cereal foods, wines, malt preparations, koumiss and tonics. His peculiar diet may have killed him, for he died of a gastric disease.—Chicago Times.

Randall's Way of Apologizing.

If he thinks he has done wrong he grits his jaw and is sorry in his soul, but he seldom searches out the man he has unjustly treated and tells him so. A newspaper friend of mine who has done many favors for Randall told me a story yesterday which illustrates this phase of Randall's character. He had come into Randall's committee room to ask him for information upon a certain point, and Randall in replying made his answer so short and brusque as to be insulting. The newspaper man, who has a very sensitive nature, showed by his face that he was much hurt and turned to go, when Randall, noting his countenance, called him back just as he was going out the door and said: "Mr. Blank, have you any idea how a man feels when he has the gout?

"No," was the reply.

"Well," continued Randall, "he feels as though 10,000 needles were piercing his feet and legs in every direction and squirming about to find the tenderest places."

And this was all. Randall then turned to his writing, and paying no more attention to the man went on as though no one was present. He felt that he had done wrong in speaking so crossly and this was his mode of making reparation.—Carp in Cleveland Leader.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

THE UNION DEAD THAT WERE BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

An Explanation Concerning the Death Register—Beautiful Appearance of the Cemetery—Graves of the Unidentified. The Rows of Tombstones.

Let us turn to the cemetery. This is situated about half a mile northeast of the station at Andersonville, and comprises about twenty-four acres of beautifully undulating grounds, with many natural features not to be found in the spot from which we have just turned. The appearance of the cemetery has been entirely changed since war days. Then it was but a rude field. The dead were buried in trenches seven feet wide, four feet deep and from fifty to 150 yards long. No coffins were used, but the twisted, emaciated forms of the dead prisoners were laid side by side, and at the head of each was driven a little stake, on which was painted a number corresponding to the number of the body on the death register. The cemetery was a direful necessity, and no extra pains were taken with it. Not before June, 1865, was any step taken toward inclosing the ground and marking the graves so that they could be identified in the future.

A word of explanation respecting the death register is perhaps necessary that the reader may see why only 921 out of 12,703 lack identification. When a prisoner died his comrades reported to the registrar of the dead, a prisoner appointed for that purpose, near the wicket at the south gate. The registrar recorded the name, state, regiment, company, rank and date of death of the dead man and assigned him a number. Thus each corpse was numbered, and as they were carried out in the dead wagon for burial care was taken to inter the bodies in order and mark each with a numbered stake. All this was done by prisoners detailed for that work, and hence the care that was exercised.

IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES.

Thus, when James R. Moore, assistant quartermaster United States army, was appointed to care temporarily for the dead at Andersonville, he had no difficulty with the aid of the registry that had been kept in identifying most of the graves. With a force of several hundred men he proceeded to lay out walks, fence in the grounds and mark the graves with painted head boards. About 120,000 feet of pine boards were thus used. Of course, some stakes had been removed and some directions on the registry were imperfect; but the care that was taken is a credit to those who had the matter in charge.

The work then begun so timely has since been untiringly kept up. The cemetery now presents a beautiful appearance. The grounds are nicely laid out and neatly kept. The whole is inclosed by a brick wall about five and a half feet high, the plainness of the wall being relieved by neatly constructed twenty foot panels, which are supported by square pilasters, the pilasters being carried above the top course of the wall. The fine iron gates are always open to visitors, who flock to the place by hundreds.

From the center of a diamond shaped plat rises a flag staff on which the stars and stripes are to be seen flying from sunrise to sunset, except in inclement weather. Near by are stationed a couple of cannon, mounted on stone bases. From this point radiate four finely kept avenues, about twenty feet wide; parallel rows of large water oaks cast on them an abundant shade; brick gutters on either side keep them well drained. The four sections of the cemetery are also well shaded and beautifully adorned with shrubs and foliage plants.

ROWS OF TOMBSTONES.

The graves, of course, are as they were first formed. The painted head boards that Mr. Moore erected have been taken away and burned, and substantial white marble slabs have been erected in their places. These stones are of two kinds, but those of each kind are uniform. Here and there, indeed, are stones that have been furnished by the family of the dead, but the majority are of the uniform make, furnished by the government.

For the graves of identified soldiers the tombstones are flat, polished slabs, three feet long, one-half being under ground, four inches thick and twelve inches wide. On the face side is a raised shield, and on this is recorded the number, name, rank and state of him who sleeps below. This is neat, and of course somewhat monotonous, but it is the best a generous minded public could do. For the unknown soldiers the stones are four inches square and project only five inches above ground. The rows of graves are about ten or twelve feet apart. Everything is so neatly cared for, the spot is so replete with memories, the symmetrical rows of tombstones are so symbolic of a similar cause and an equal fate, the pleasant grounds are so shady and quiet that one feels the scene deeply impressive. Here and there, too, are found cast tablets—there are some twenty-five of them altogether—bearing suitable inscriptions. Many of these are extremely beautiful, bringing to the visitor's mind the dignity, heroism and suffering of the fallen soldiers.—Cor. Chicago Times.

Gathering Spruce Gum.

Spruce gum is obtained in the forests of Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The gum gatherers go many miles into the forest, erect rude cabins, and each one remains until he has gathered 100 pounds. He carries it home, where the women and children clean it from all its impurities, such as bark, twigs, and other foreign substances, and sort it into the different grades, all of which are known to the youngest child in the business. It is a big day's work for a woman to clean and sort ten pounds. While the household is cleaning his collection the gum gatherer returns to the woods and works until he has another batch, and getting it is not easy or rapid work. The gatherers go through the woods looking at the virgin spruces. When the gum that forms on the outside of the trees is once removed the tree will never again yield enough to make it worth the while of the gatherer to visit it. So he must hunt out the trees that have escaped the notice of his class during all the years the woods have been searched by them.

The gum gatherer carries a stout pole which is in sections like a jointed fishing rod. At one end of the pole a chisel is fitted snugly to the wood. Beneath the chisel is a cup holding half a pint. When the gatherer discovers a mass of gum on a tree, no matter how high it may be, he runs his chisel up against it and cuts it off when it falls into the cup. It is then placed in an oiled bag slung across the back of the gatherer. So slow is the accumulation by the collector, ordinarily, that he considers himself fortunate if he gathers 100 pounds a month.—New York Sun.

A Confederate Cavalry General's Way.

"Jeb Stuart was a very daring fellow and the best cavalryman America ever produced. At the second Manassas, soon after we heard of the advance of McDowell and Porter, Stuart came in and made a report to Gen. Lee. When he had done so Gen. Lee said he had no orders at that moment, but he requested Stuart to wait awhile. Thereupon Stuart turned round in his tracks, lay down on the ground, put a stone under his head and instantly fell asleep. Gen. Lee rode away and in an hour returned. Stuart was still sleeping. Lee asked for him, and Stuart sprang to his feet and said: "Here I am, general."

Gen. Lee replied: "I want you to send a message to your troops over on the left to send a few more cavalry over to the right."

"I would better go myself," said Stuart, and with that he swung himself into the saddle and rode off at a rapid gallop, singing as loudly as he could, "Jine the cavalry."—Gen. Longstreet in The Century.

THE WALTZ.

My arm is around your waist, love, your hand is clasping mine;
Your head leans over my shoulder, dear, as around in the waltz we twine.
I feel your quick heart throbbing, your panting breath I breathe,
And the odor rare of your hyacinth hair comes faintly up from beneath.

To the rythmic beat of the music, in the floating ebb and flow
Of the tense violin, and the lisping flute, and the burring bass we go.
Whirling, whirling, whirling, in a rapture swift and sweet,
To the pleading violincello's tone, and the pulsing piano's beat.

The world is alive with motion, the lights are whirling all,
And the feet and brain are stirred by the strain of the music's incessant call.
Dance! dance! dance! it calls to us; and borne on the waves of sound,
We circling swing, in a dizzy ring, with the whole world wheeling round.

The jewels dance on your bosom, on your arms the bracelets dance;
The swift blood speaks in your mantling cheeks, in your eyes is a dewy trance;
Your white robes flutter around you—nothing is calm or still;
And the senses stir in the musical whirr with a swift electric thrill.

—W. W. Story.

Honduras' Climate, Resources and People.

Honduras is the country most favored of all the Central American countries in the matter of climate, natural resources, etc. All minerals are found in abundance, the coast produces nearly every variety of tropical fruit, and millions of acres are covered with mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, logwood and many other valuable trees, and the coffee, tobacco and sugar are not surpassed by those of any other country. Gold, 925 fine, can be washed out of the river-beds, and silver, copper, iron and lead are found in abundance.

Along the northern coast line the climate is apt to be malarious, but this only applies to a strip fifty miles wide. Inland it is much healthier than our southern states. Yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or any such scourges are unknown. Save in the capital, there is little society, of course, but the foreigners in Honduras are too busy for society, anyway. Mining and stock-raising are the principal industries. The government is exceedingly liberal, and to the right person large concessions will be made. The stock-raising is very profitable. At no time in the year is the grass less than six inches high, and during the rainy season it grows two feet. The beef is superior to Texas beef, and is of good fiber and quite juicy. It brings better prices than Chicago beef does here.

The natives are peaceable and fairly industrious. Heretofore the Europeans have controlled the Central American trade, and they have the lion's share of it yet. There are nine English firms in Belize, with invested capital of more than $3,000,000 each. Now, however, Americans are pulling out a good share of the trade. A Grand Rapids firm has large concessions of timber lands, and is shipping tons and tons of mahogany and rosewood to this country. The same men have organized a fruit company and send bananas, plantains, etc., by the boatload.—Chicago News Interview.

Speedy Horses and Recent Riches.

I have been led to wonder why it is that speedy horses and recent riches so often go together. Facts, not call names, but every one knows here that those slender-legged, spiderish looking beasts which tear up and down the middle of the road, between the lines of the more sedate drivers, belong to the "butcher, baker and candlestickmaker" class in society. The man who is first on the road is way in the rear on the carpet.

I wonder why this is. Refinement certainly does not kill the taste for speed. No doubt the daintiest dame would enjoy a rate of speed which would send her blood rushing at double time through her veins. And Tennyson, Farrar and Browning each would prefer a place behind equine lightning to a comfortable lounge behind the sedate family pair. And yet this taste for speed is never publicly acknowledged. Even the dandies of the town scorn a horse which trots fast, though there is no objection to one which runs fast. This is a social problem. Let some Darwin collect the facts, classify and give us conclusions, telling us the connection between fast trotting and vulgarity.—Boston Cor. Kansas City Times.

New England Beans for Congressmen.

Every day or two I see the Massachusetts members wending their way in groups over to the senate wing of the capitol about lunch time. That queer underbow which keeps the two houses so far separate though they sit within a stone's throw of each other, also generally makes the members patronize their own restaurants.

On inquiry it turned out that the Massachusetts men went over to the other end to get some baked beans, which Senator Frye's protege, Landlord Page, serves in regular New England style. Those over at the house are weak in their color and baked in a mass, while Page has a knack of putting his beans upon the table with the real Yankee red tint and each bean perfect in its form. This is what catches the New Englanders, who all patronize Page's bean-pot during the week. But he tells me that he has made no money since he came to Washington, and on the contrary has actually lost some. He says the senate restaurant is not a paying property, unless liquor is allowed to be sold over the counter.

A Nightingale for the King.

The king of Bavaria has been much distressed because his manager, Herr von Perfall, had failed to provide him with a real nightingale. In Wagner's "Parsifal" the song of a nightingale plays a part in the story. This is usually produced by a skillful flute player behind the scenes. "This will not do," said the exacting royal critic; "we ought to have a real nightingale." Herr von Perfall promised to do what he could toward engaging a nightingale as one of the company. There is a man who sings in the public places in Munich who has a rare capacity for imitating the songs of different birds. He was diligently schooled and conveyed to the king's isolated theatre. His majesty believed that he was listening to a real nightingale at the next performance of "Parsifal," and sent a most flattering letter of thanks to this director.—Foreign Letter.

Somebody Worse Off Than We.

An eastern story tells of a poor beggar who had, at night, but a single small coin. He had waited till the hour when the food in the market would be cheapest, and then he went and bought a cucumber. He had no bread to eat with it, and, saying to himself that he was the poorest and most unfortunate man in the city, he went to a retired place where no one should see him eat his slender meal, and drawing his old knife from his girdle he pared his cucumber and began to eat. Hearing a movement behind him, he turned round, and there he saw a man picking up the parings and eating them. "Allah be praised!" said he. "Here's a man poorer than I, for he eats what I throw away."—Exchange.

How He Deceived the Rabbits.

A Red Cañon (Cal.) prospector gathered rabbit meat enough during a recent storm to do him till June. He cut down a lot of trees, painted the ends black, and the rabbits butted their brains out trying to jump into what they took for holes. He got 140 the first night.—Exchange.

THE DRESSING ROOMS.

AN ACTRESS SPEAKS POINTEDLY OF A GREAT GRIEVANCE.

Accommodations Out of Town That Are a Disgrace to Managers—Experience in a Den Infested With Villainous Cockroaches—A Nuisance.

The radiant adolescent was talking to the sunny haired actress, or rather was drawing her out and doing the listening. He was one of those little, stagey men who blink and look wise when they know nothing about the subject in hand, and who maintain an appearance of blandly stolid imbecility when their mind is not quite a blank.

"And so they treat you so badly behind the scenes?" he said smoothly, as the sunny haired actress tried to clean a pink satin slipper with ammonia and then made a wry face because the pungent chemical "went up her nose" ruthlessly. "I wouldn't stand it, by Jove, not for a minute."

"Oh, yes you would," said the little lady, making another ammonia dab; "you'd stand a great deal more than I do, you'd jump if you got the chance, ha! ha! You see, we all expect too much. Now, before I went upon the stage I used to imagine that each evening I should be shown to a dainty little dressing room, richly carpeted, handsomely furnished, be-looking glassed, be-chaired and be-sofa'd. I was idiotic enough to suppose that the management would supply a wardrobe in which I could keep my dresses, my properties and everything to which I laid claim. Instead of all this—oh, my heart sinks when I remember it!"

"You don't mean to say that you don't get decent places to dress and undress in?" asked the radiant adolescent, possessing himself of a pink slipper and standing it on its little big heel.

IN THE OUT TOWNS.

"Listen," she said tragically, striking an attitude like the favorite pose of Fanny Davenport in "Fedora." "I'm not going to tell you anything about New York dressing rooms, because—well, I don't know very much about them, and my engagements—ahem!—call me principally to the provinces, but I can tell you all about the accommodations out of town. They are simply villainous. They are a disgrace to the managers of theatres. Now, in one town I visited—I won't mention names—I was shown my dressing room by the manager himself, who told me he thought it such an improvement on the general run of dressing rooms. It was a wooden box, not as large as one of the bathing rooms at the Battery baths. On one of the walls was a piece of cracked mirror, which made my poor nose look as though it were cut up into sections, and gave me a ghastly tint which no amount of rouge would remove. There were chinks everywhere, and if there had been one of those peeping Toms, one of whom frightened Mrs. Langtry so much at Birmingham, I grieved to think of the predicament I should have been in. Was it cold? Well, I should say it was. That night I shivered in my poor little slippers—those very pink satin ones. I came to the theatre from a hot dining room, in the full process of digesting my repast. You can imagine with what danger to my health I was forced to undress, put on a low bodice, and stand with trembling shoulders while I rouged myself, gloved myself, and concluded myself. If my constitution hadn't become accustomed to such exposure I should have died. I'm going to tell you more terrible things. At one theatre I went to, I was positively shown to a dressing room without a door—not a vestige of one. If I chose to dress in it, I must do so in spite of the stage carpenters and men of all work who passed and repassed"——

"But you didn't choose, I trust?"

"No, I thought it best not to do so. I declined to divest myself of a stitch until a temporary door of some kind or other had been rigged up for me. Of course the men of all work were most unwilling to help me, so I kept every one waiting by first hunting for a sheet, nailing it carefully where the door should have been, and then dressing. Next day I found a door—a brand new thing, but still a door, and though it had no lock, I was very thankful for it.

AN INFESTED DEN.

"While I was still new to the business," continued the sunny haired actress, sitting down by the radiant adolescent, "I had to play the part of a bride in a little far away place with one theatre—a grand opera house, of course, where grand opera never could, would or should be heard. I had a magnificent white satin dress, on which I prided myself extremely. I caused it to be sent to the theatre to my dressing room to await me there in the evening. I went early. I may say that I was feeling very nervous and unstrung, and when I feel like that (simpering) everything upsets me. Well, the evening came. I was shown to my dressing room. Such a place! Such a vile, cold, contemptible, bare den! I was undressed and was just taking up my white bridal robe to put on, when to my disgust, my horror, my loathing, I saw insects crawling over it. I uttered a shriek, dropped it, and I think I fainted. Anyway I don't remember how two of my colleagues got into my room, but there they were. My den was literally infested as with a plague. There were cockroaches in all directions—cockroaches to right, cockroaches to left—the most disgusting, persistent, continuous stream of the—to me—terrible little insects. What could I do? I had either to put my dress on or disappoint the audience and relinquish my salary. I put my dress on. I went shudderingly through my part, but my cockroaches kept making me a mental visit, and when the critics next morning said that I seemed to be playing with a preoccupied mind I think they were tolerably correct in their surmises.

"In a very great many theatres," she went on, "you find the walls of your dressing room—if you can dignify them by the name of walls—covered with legends which some playful predecessor in a fit of abstraction has left to immortality. They are mostly exclamations, and though they are biblical they are not elegant. You get weary of 'Jumping Jehoshaphat' and 'Holy Moses, when you see them at intervals of half an inch where your wall paper ought to be. I tell you that the dressing room nuisance is one of the biggest nuisances of the day—to us. We stand not the least chance of having their condition ameliorated. We are in the hands of the managers. They can do as they like with us. Our grievances can never be ventilated, as no one is sufficiently interested in us to help us. People only care for what they can see. They know that we always, or generally, look nice, and it is a matter of supreme indifference to the general public by what means we look nice. In many respects ours is a thankless profession—there's no doubt about that."

And the radiant adolescent, looking up in her face, did not dare to express a doubt, and as his face was a gentle blank on all occasions he had no difficulty in appearing pleasingly vacuous.—New York Times Interview.

The Religious Press.

The Rev. Waldo Messaros, of Philadelphia, said from his pulpit the other day: "Few men read the religious press; it is not vivid enough; there is too much patchwork, too much staleness, and there is not the enterprise of the secular press."

Taken Unawares.

Wife—What did you think of that hat Miss Fussenfeather wore to church this morning?

Husband—I didn't notice Miss Fussenfeather's hat.

"It's very funny you didn't see it. She sat directly in front of you."

"Well, suppose she did. Do you suppose I go to church to look at women's hats?"

"Well, my dear, it's the same hat Miss Fussenfeather wore at the theatre last night and which you claimed obstructed your view of the stage."

Husband concludes that he was caught napping.—Yonkers Statesman.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 20, 1887.

TURN THEM OUT!

The Council, at its meeting last night, was again about to stultify itself on the reservoir question, and was only saved from further disgrace by the action of three of its members, who retired from the room and left the sore-heads in a minority. The story of this reservoir question, if written out in all its details, would show how personal animosities are permitted to subordinate public interests; and it would further illustrate how certain individuals are wont to "ride straight to the devil" when they are foisted by a few ward admirers upon the back of the municipal Pegasus. It is more than likely that it will be necessary to publish, in consecutive order, the various resolutions and reports, adopted and again rejected by the Council, upon this question; but at the present time we will content ourselves with stating briefly how the matter stands.

The proposition to increase the water supply of the city by an extension of the water works has been before the ratepayers for several years, and by-laws authorizing the issuing of the debentures have, on several occasions, been defeated. The system of high and low reservoirs was the one adopted, and the scheme has become familiarly known as HENDRY'S, because first suggested and elaborated by our water-works engineer. When Mr. PICKERING, of Whitehaven, Eng., was here in connection with the sewerage question, he examined and reported upon this scheme, and not only endorsed it but earnestly recommended its adoption. On the 24th of August, 1886, now nine months ago, a by law authorizing a loan of $75,000 for *this purpose*—that is specially to carry out the propositions submitted to the people—was adopted. Since that time practically little or nothing has been done excepting that a few councillors have proved most conclusively that spleen and malevolence are not the proper qualifications for an impartial performance of duty at the council board. Motions to proceed with the work have been carried only to be repealed at a succeeding meeting. Reports from the Water Committee and consulting engineer have been presented and adopted, but their recommendations have never been carried out. It has been a continual series of bickerings, fault-findings and disgraceful *finessing*, ever since the money was voted, and all for the purpose of defeating "the scheme"—for what? Because a man named HENDRY might, if it were carried out, get a little credit for having formulated it. Only that and nothing more. Coun. STYLES is honestly of opinion that a second main is preferable to the reservoir system, and opposes it for that and possibly another reason. Couns. COLEMAN and BRADEN, unfortunately, indicate too clearly during their interminable harangues that they have stronger motives in opposing the work than could possibly spring from any mental process of reasoning on the merits of the scheme. HENDRY is their *bete noir*—the red flag to their bull-ships. Coun. HIGGINS is dallying with the matter, and plays into the hands of the malcontents. Naturally a trickster he cannot be expected to do otherwise. With him it is either rule or ruin, and no alliance is too unholy if he believes it will tend to further his mercenary and ambitious ends.

We believe there will be no end to this disgraceful state of affairs so long as a majority of the council temporize with the sore heads. The reservoirs will never be built if these men are permitted to obtrude their personal antipathies on the public and by so doing oppose the expressed wishes of the public. Turn them out.

DRASTIC JUDICIAL UTTERANCES.

Nearly the whole of Tuesday was occupied by the Supreme Court in trying the case of a young man, a member of a prominent and influential family residing in Saanich, who was charged with having committed a rape upon the person of a fourteen-year-old girl, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. In the course of the afternoon the case was given to the jury, who after having been out for nearly two hours returned into court with a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty with intent to commit rape, and he was accordingly sentenced by the Chief Justice to two years in the penitentiary, this being the minimum penalty prescribed by the statute in such cases. Happily the commission of such crimes and the trial of such cases are of extremely rare occurrence in this province, and under the direction of the court, and in the interest of good morals, publication of the particulars of this case, so far as they relate to the commission of the act and attendant circumstances, is necessarily withheld. But apart from the "indecencies," which are inseparable from such legal investigations, the trial in question presented certain other features of a character at once so grave and startling, that our duty to the public, as journalists, will not permit their being passed unnoticed. We refer to the manner in which the case was conducted by the Crown. This became so painfully apparent to all who watched the progress of this case that it evoked the burning indignation of His Lordship, who then and there set his seal of reprobation upon the farcical methods of the prosecuting attorney, by declaring that the greatest imbecile to be found would have conducted the case as well. The language thus used was considered strong, but coming as a judicial utterance during the progress of a very serious and painful trial, our readers can readily imagine that the use of such strong and scathing terms was provoked by no ordinary cause. The conduct of the crown prosecutor is inexplicable. If it is not attributable to carelessness or inefficiency, then it must be due to something unmeasurably worse. True, the brother of the unfortunate young man is a member of the Local Legislature and a thick and thin supporter of the powers that be. The attorney, so denounced judicially, is a creature of these "powers," and the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, the great wire-puller, sat close to the said attorney, frequently conversing with him during the progress of the trial. Why did he sit there, or why was he present at the trial? As Minister of Education, surely he could not be there to study or "to inculcate the highest morality." If there, not to gratify a prurient taste, he was certainly there, and why? One thing seems to be very clear, and that is that when it becomes necessary for the Chief Justice to condemn the conduct of Crown cases in such strong terms, it points unmistakably to gross inefficiency in the administration of that department of the public service, or to something infinitely worse.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

In the estimates of the Dominion for the financial year ending 30th June, 1888, the following sums are embraced for expenditure within this province:

Lieut.-Governor's salary	$ 2,000 00
Circuit allowances	6,000 00
Salary, Chief Justice	5,329 00
" One puisne judge	4,529 03
" Three " @ $4,000	12,000 00
New Westminster Penitentiary	45,771 25
This item is a decrease of $12.0 from that of last year.	
Immigration agent, Victoria	1,000 00
Quarantine, Victoria	1,000 00
Capt. Hankin, pension	2,595 56
A. F. Pemberton, judge	1,922 16
H. M. Ball	2,292 50
E. H. Sanders	1,000 92
W. H. Spalding	1,622 16
"C" Battery at Victoria, N.W.M.P.	
C. P. R. expenditure this year	57,500 00
B. C. Penitentiary	190,000 00
Fraser river	60,000 00
Harbors and rivers	10,000 00
Removal Dredger rock, Victoria harbor	2,000 00
Dredging in British Columbia	2,500 00
Steam service between the U. S. and British Columbia	15,000 00
Light house and coast service salaries and allowances	17,640 00
R. G. Lewis	300 00
Clerical assistance	1,000 00
Messenger	720 00
Contingencies	320 00
Fisheries service	400 00
For Indians generally	4,000 00
For Indian surveys	32,520 00
For reserve commission	10,000 00
Customs officials	9,200 00
To compensate customs officials extra cost of living	33,500 00
Telegraph lines, B. C.	2,000 00
A reduction of $28,000 as compared with last year.	6,500 00
Agent and contingencies	4,000 00
Telegraph lines, staff	4,200 00
" repairs	2,200 00
P. O. appropriations, B. C.	119,220 00
An increase of $10,580 over the previous year.	
Total	$729,202 16

The supplementary estimates yet to be brought down will possibly embrace a sum for the improvement of the Victoria harbor, as well as restoring the usual subsidy to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, whose vessels ply weekly between this port and San Francisco. We are of the opinion, however, that there will be some difficulty in obtaining the consent of the government in this matter. When the subsidy was first granted there was no Northern Pacific nor California and Oregon Railways, nor our own great national highway. The mail matter reaching Victoria by the Pacific Coast Steamship line is an insignificant one as compared with the one received by the other routes. Then the Sound ports were likewise unimportant and some guarantee, in the shape of a subsidy, had to be granted in order to secure a regular mail service between San Francisco and this city. The opening of the Canadian all-rail route, with agencies all over the coast, has already changed the channels of commerce between the two sea-boards to such an extent that many are of the opinion a subsidy now is unnecessary. By others it is contended that the maintenance of a service to San Francisco formed part of the union agreement, and insist upon the sum being continued. Several other items have disappeared from the estimates. The increase in the Indian grant is large, being over $25,000; the total sum now voted being $78,425, an amount equal to $2 per head of the estimated Indian population. The Indian account all over the Dominion is becoming an expensive, if not an extravagant one.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it is believed, has secured control of the Pacific cable.

SENATOR ABBOTT, leader in the Senate, takes the place of Senator Hamilton, of Inkerman, Quebec, who lately resigned.

OUT of a total importation by the Dominion during the fiscal year, 1886, of goods amounting in value to $104,000,000, 27.6 per cent. was free goods, such as raw materials, etc., and the remaining 72.4 per cent. dutiable goods. The following is the result of the import trade by provinces:

Province.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods
Ontario	$29,359,284	$ 9,710,191
Quebec	32,461,101	12,540,593
Nova Scotia	4,829,272	3,011,042
New Brunswick	3,943,743	1,905,777
Brit'h Columbia	2,884,793	1,068,506
Manitoba	1,538,933	361,434
P. E. Island	430,660	201,511
N.W. Territories	94,042	88,749
	$75,536,758	$28,887,803

THE Ontario Central Farmers' Institute and the Manufacturers' Association each have had their meetings and have made known their deliverance on commercial union with the United States; the former for and the latter against. Each regards the subject from its own stand-point, and practically looks to the protection of its own interests. There can be no doubt about the representative character of the Manufacturers' Association; that the few farmers who met, under the name of the Central Farmers' Institute, are equally representative of the agriculturists of Ontario, or of those of Canada at large is open to question. This is a beginning of the discussion of commercial union by classes which consider themselves specially interested. So far the labor interest is silent on the subject; but no doubt will be discussed by that important class very fully. Others will perhaps demand a hearing before long, unless the discussion of the fishery question take a turn which seems entirely to preclude the idea of commercial union.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Trouble Begins When Coun. Higgins Returns.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present: Mayor Fell and Couns. Styles, Harris, Braden, Higgins, Vigelius, Grant, Coughlan, Pearse.

Minutes of former meeting read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From R. Beaven, directing attention to the necessity of a sidewalk on the north side of Beechy street, between Vancouver and Rupert streets. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From N. Shakespeare, M. P., acknowledging receipt of letter in reference to lengthening the graving dock. Received and filed.

From R. T. Williams, stating that the drain on the north side of View street was in a very offensive condition and asking for an abatement of the nuisance. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

From Anderson Bros., calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the sidewalk at the corner of Fort and Wharf streets. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

From A. J. Langley, asking for a license to continue the use of his bicycle. Received and filed.

From D. G. Walker, asking for $100 per month for the two extra months' service as superintendent of construction on James Bay bridge. Laid on the table until report of committee was read.

BY-LAWS.

Coun. Grant moved the first reading of a by-law authorizing the expenditure of $5000 to aid in the erection of the jubilee hospital, to establish a free library and to aid the indigent poor inside or outside of the corporation. Seconded by Coun. Higgins and carried.

The by-law appropriating a blank sum for the jubilee hospital was read a first time, and the public library by-law was laid over for one week.

THE STREETS.

The Street Committee recommended that Mr. D. G. Walker be paid $287 for his services as Superintendent of James Bay bridge, that the prayer of the petitioners for a gravel sidewalk on McClure street be granted and that a six-foot sidewalk be laid on the south side of Discovery street. The report was adopted.

PUMPING WATER.

The Electric Light Committee recommended that steam be supplied from the engine in the electric light house for working the pump to be used for forcing water to the high levels. Report was adopted.

THE RESERVOIRS.

Coun. Braden moved to reconsider the report of Mr. H. P. Bell, adopted at last meeting of council.

Mayor Fell said it was a parliamentary rule that a reconsideration must be moved by a member who had voted in the affirmative.

Coun. Coughlan said it was necessary to reconsider the vote. The action of the council at the last meeting was illegal, the council dare not set upon it.

Coun. Grant argued that a motion was a declaration of opinion, and had not the force of a by-law. When a resolution was adopted in opposition to a resolution formerly passed, it was virtually a reconsideration and was the one that must obtain.

Coun. Coughlan moved that no further work be done on the reservoirs until plans and specifications were submitted by the engineer.

Coun. Braden seconded the motion. He said he was satisfied Mr. Bell had made a mistake and would go back on his report.

Coun. Pearse said it was quite correct, as Coun. Styles said that there was a great deal of child's play in this matter. He reviewed what steps had already been taken, and said the plans prepared by Mr. Hendry had been verified by Mr. Bell; they had been fully checked and approved by that gentleman, and more the Council should not want.

Coun. Vigelius regretted the delay that had occurred. He could see that since Coun. Harris had left his seat that the motion would carry, and as it would be a reversal of the vote of last meeting and against the views of a majority of the Council and of the ratepayers, he would request the mover and seconder to withdraw the motion until next meeting.

A lengthy discussion followed, during which nothing new was advanced, and as it was obvious that the motion was about to carry, Couns. Grant, Pearse and Vigelius left their chairs, leaving the Council without a quorum.

The meeting then terminated.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. and Miss Seabrook went up to Plumpers' Pass this morning.

Mr. F. Eickhoff, of New Westminster, returned home to-day.

Mrs. John Maclure returned to Matequi by this morning's New Westminster steamer.

Lady Hervey, Mr. and Miss Bidwell were amongst the North Pacific's passengers to-day.

Mr. Charles Bush's many friends will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be up and out of doors once again.

Mr. and Mrs. Secombe, S. Leiser, I. Van Volkenburg, Mrs. Luke Pither, Thos. Ladner, Sergt. Sheppard, Mr. Harvey, and Mrs. McClure were passengers to the mainland this morning.

Joshua Davies, G. M.; R. Roberts, P. G.; Fred Davey, G. S., and J. G. Taylor, P. G. M., and C. Ruggazoni, who went to Kamloops on Sunday to assist in the installation of the new Odd Fellows' lodge at that place, are expected to return to-night.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up unconcerned, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Gazette Appointments.

John Clapperton, Esq., J. P., has been appointed assessor and collector for the Nicola Lake division, under the provisions for the purpose of "An Act to provide for the better protection of Cattle Ranges, 1876," and amending Act.

John Gilmore, Esq., of Nicola, to be a Justice of the Peace for the electoral district of Yale.

Harry Oswald Wellburn, Esq., Quamichan Lake, to be government agent for that portion of the electoral district situated on the mainland of Vancouver Island, vice H. Fry, Esq., J. P., resigned.

The by-law exempting the C. P. R. workshops at Vancouver was carried on Tuesday by a large majority. Only three votes were recorded against it.

KING MOB IN TORONTO.

O'Brien Receives Exceedingly Rough Treatment in Toronto.

Has to Flee for his Life—A Score Seriously Injured.

TORONTO, May 18.—Treasurer Teefy, of the local branch of the National League, sent the following telegram to the leaders of the league in New York and Chicago: O'Brien was mobbed in the streets of Toronto by Orangemen. J. M. Wall, of the New York *Tribune*, was seriously wounded. O'Brien said to the Associated Press representatives, Lansdowne has now done his worst. His policemen actually surrendered us to a mob and had we not taken refuge in a bicycle shop we would have been killed.

O'Brien will speak in Ottawa to-morrow and in Kingston on Friday.

He speaks to-day in visiting several of the Catholic institutions in the city. He declares to-night that he will certainly go to St. Catharines and that the more the Orangemen oppose him the longer he will stay in Toronto.

The incursion of O'Brien, the Irish agitator, seems to have passed. On Canadian politics it is thought it will have an important bearing on future of parties in the Dominion. The Catholics also who spoke regretfully in regard to the Fenian invasion of twenty years ago don't speak so now.

Orangemen who talked in a determined manner about O'Brien's invasion say that if he attempts to speak here again he will probably pay the penalty with his life. Orangemen seem to fear that they have committed a blunder in not having attacked the speaker and disturbing the meeting, but in not having done so half well enough. As an evidence that the Orangemen are so solid against O'Brien is furnished for publication today with the remark: "Look at that, boys. The most powerful indictment that has yet been drawn up against Lansdowne and his rowdy defenders, and the most powerful vindication of my action in this matter. The letter is from Orangemen signed Aczzon, in which O'Brien is upheld and the action of Lansdowne denounced.

At 11:30 President J. B. Mulligan, of the local branch of the National League, called at the Rossin hotel and asked O'Brien to go out and have a walk. D. P. Cahill, Dennis Killbride, evicted tenants, and J. N. Wall, special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, were present and suggested that it would not be prudent to venture out, as darkness had fallen and a crowd of about two hundred rowdies had gathered about the hotel hissing and groaning. O'Brien, however, persisted in going. The crowd grew in number and surged up to the very spot where O'Brien and others were standing. They groaned and hissed into O'Brien's face with cries of "Away, away, traitor," "Down with the dynamiter," and "God Save the Queen." A riot seemed imminent, as Orangemen were armed with stout sticks, just as they were at the meeting in the Queen's Park. They came up to O'Brien and he strode along York street to King, and jostled against him, making several attempts to strike him on the head. He dodged their blows and his friends rallied around him, but there were one to fifty. Two police men stood near, but made no effort to disperse the mob. As the party turned into Bay street, Cahill had his hat knocked off by a stone. Now the Orangemen began their real attack, for Bay St. offered a good opportunity, being almost covered with bricks and cobblestones. O'Brien had on a tall hat which furnished a good target. Wall was on his right Kilbride and Mulligan on the left. "Look out O'Brien," shouted Wall, "stones are coming; it's Belfast over again." "It's all right," replied O'Brien. "It would be better for Lansdowne if they let us alone." As he spoke a volley of bricks came flying from Orangemen, grazing not only heads, but also knocking plastering off the adjacent walls. Shouts of "to h— with the Pope;" "kill the traitor," and so on rose high above the din. O'Brien and his party were still on the sidewalk and the Orangemen thronging the street. D. T. Kellogg, reporter of the New York *Sun*, now rushed behind O'Brien, and was about to warn him, when a stone struck O'Brien's hat and picked it off. O'Brien stooped his head and Wall, who was standing by, turned his head to look in the direction from whence the missiles came, when a huge stone struck him on the side of the head and stumbled him head over head. He was carried to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed. O'Brien attempted to take refuge in Sharp's laundry, and failing in that rushed to a bicycle store adjoining. A volley of stones shattered the windows and the mob burst into the store, acting like demons, and showered missiles in every direction in which O'Brien was. Some ladies and old women screamed and fainted, while the mob tumbled pell mell over the machines, smashing them one against another in their savage fury and amid cries of "Kill the traitor," "Hang him," "Lansdowne forever." O'Brien, however, was safely led away by an officer and reached his hotel in safety. Cahill was knocked down and received severe cuts. More than a score of persons are more or less seriously injured.

O'BRIEN LEAVES FOR OTTAWA.

O'Brien and Mr. Dennis Kilbride left here this morning for Ottawa. When they arrived at the Union station they found a crowd of about 100 persons waiting them. O'Brien stepped upon the rear car platform and delivered a brief address. He was greeted with mingled groans and cheers.

TO APPEAR IN HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, May 19.—O'Brien is going to lecture here on Monday night under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League.

MUST BE VINDICATED.

TORONTO, May 19.—The *Globe* of this morning in commenting on yesterday's disturbances says: The ruffians of yesterday's proceedings have undoubtedly and certainly unexpectedly thrown over O'Brien a volume of public sympathy which he would not otherwise possibly have obtained. With all his eloquence and courage he appealed to the mob in vain. He stands now identified with the cause. Free speech in Canada, freedom to walk the streets and freedom to indicate his opinion and those of common rights must be vindicated at any necessary trouble or cost. The comments of the other papers are in the same strain.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Divers are examining the steamer Trocadero which was wrecked south of Corsica on the 16th ult.

The gasoline launches given at the funeral of the late Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle cost $45,000.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON'S POLITICAL GOSSIP.

LONDON, May 18.—Salisbury has refused to consent to the request made by the French Foreign office that he instruct the English Consul at Madagascar to apply to France for exequatur, which act would be a recognition of French protectorate, on the ground that he requires further time to consider the advisability of such a step. Joseph Ridgeway, who has charge of the British section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has received fresh instructions for his government and has returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

Floquat, President of the Chamber of Deputies, advocates a *pro tem* ministry.

The Bavaria diet has been dissolved. The elections for a new diet will be held on June 21st.

RUSSIAN FESTIVITIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—The Czarowitch was last evening installed with great ceremony by Viova Techerkaska as Betman of the Cossacks. The decree of appointment was publicly read to the Cossacks. The Czar thanked the Cossacks for their faithful services and the cordial reception they had extended to him and his family. The Czar then handed the Betman's baton to the Czarowitch, the presentation being attended with great pomp and ceremony, which included a superb exhibition of the Imperial regalia and the jewels. After this ceremony the Czar reviewed the Cossack regiment, and received a battery of young military pupils and two regiments of Cossack boys. Talmuck horsemen then gave an exhibition war game for the entertainment of the Imperial visitors and presented the Czarowitch with a cream colored horse. The day's ceremonies and exhibitions were followed in the evening by a gorgeous display of fireworks and a grand ball.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 19.—A gentleman in the confidence of Salisbury is negotiating with the Vatican in a semi-official capacity for the resumption of official relations between the Vatican and England.

Gen. Gene, commander of the Italian forces at Massowah, has dissuaded the government from carrying out its Abyssinian expedition on the ground that the loss and difficulty of the undertaking would outweigh the probable gain.

VISITING DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Cardinal Gibbons is here visiting Archbishop Walsh.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—How long will the moral and Christian-loving people of Victoria suffer the outrageous and disgraceful desecration of the Sabbath day which now prevails? Let every parent remember that his or her child is being brought every week under this blighting influence. There are a few incidents, for the truth of which I vouch, which occurred on the Sabbath day in this city, whose proud boast is that she is one of the brightest diadems in the crown of a Christian queen.

Four boys, about 16 years of age, sons of respectable church going people, were passing along Broad street, after having been to Sabbath school, and were seen by other boys and girls in conversation with the prostitutes who frequent that street, and apparently thought they were doing a very brave thing in open day.

Several young men, sons of Christian parents, were found in a main street saloon drinking, at the hour when their parents were at church and supposed them there as well. But this is nothing new; it can be seen every Sunday.

Several boys and girls were given collections for Sabbath school, but instead of putting the money on the plate in school, they spent it for candies at a candy store on their way to Sabbath school. This is also a common occurrence.

Some boys were sent to Sabbath school and their trusting parents supposed they had gone. But had they happened at Beacon Hill they would have found them either engaged playing ball or watching the game.

Where all was dark and no one could see, some young men were known to skulk through Chinatown and dodge into a notorious den.

In no other part of Her Majesty's Empire would such things be tolerated on the Sabbath. Let us drop the name Christian and no longer call ourselves British, while are openly tolerated that which would bring the blush of shame to the best and noblest sovereign England ever knew, and which can but be visited sooner or later by most visible tokens of the displeasure of Providence. You shall hear from me again.

ARGUS.

WORKINGMEN, AVOID CARIBOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In looking over the *Colonist* of the 29th ult., I read an item under the head of "Plenty of Labor," which to say the least of is not true. The writer, referring to newspaper talk about laboring men leaving the province, writes: "Well I wish a couple of hundred of them would come up this way, where they could get plenty of work at $3 per day. They could board themselves for $25 per month, etc." Now, Mr. Editor, it is little less than a crime, and a mean one at that, for any man, and much more so, when the author is represented to the world as being a "responsible business" man, to try, by such false statements, to induce poor men to strive to get here, where, none know better than the author but a very limited number could find employment if they were here now, and no reasonable probability that half the number named could be profitably employed during this jubilee year. Though no one would like better than the writer of this, to see quartz a success, I am sorry to say that as far as developments show, there is room for doubt. For resolving gold from sulphurets, by assay, and then by "working" process, are very different, at least such has been the experience in many localities. In conclusion, I would warn any man who has not a few hundred dollars to spare, and willing to take a chance in gravel mining, which, so far, has been the main stay of Cariboo, to avoid this place. Now, Mr. Editor, some of the very best men of this locality, coincide with the foregoing, and express themselves freely to that effect.

MOIRON.

Barkerville, 11th May, 1887.

Natalia's Relief.

The relief fund for Victoria as reported from day to day in THE TIMES up to Wednesday, 18th inst., was as follows:

City Hall	$ 2,644 00
THE TIMES list	541 00
	$ 3,185 00
San Francisco list	10,300 00
Portland	3,295 55
Seattle	3,632 50
	$21,073 05

In addition to the above sum large amounts have been contributed in this city as well as in New Westminster, Vancouver and other points, making a sum close upon $25,000. And so the good work goes on.

Asked for Subsidy.

The B. C. members waited on the Minister of Railways on the 10th inst., and asked for a subsidy for the Okanagan & Shuswap Railway.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HIGHEST TYPE OF WOMANHOOD IN THE ENGLISH MIDDLE CLASS.

Cookery for Children—Kissing Games. Hats at the Theatre—Comfort the Mother Heart—Nourishment in an Egg. Kitchen Dignity—Stray Paragraphs.

In the great middle class of England we find the highest type of womanhood and her saving grace. In health and physique these women are models worthy of our admiration and emulation. It is with rare exceptions that the tourist sees a pale faced, puny, sickly looking, spindle waisted, panting, fainting English woman. The pink and white complexion, the clear eye, the well rounded waist, the firm tread, bespeak perfect bodily health. Many of these women take their summer outing in long walks across the fields, that they may view nature in all its grandeur and simplicity, instead of rushing from shop to dressmaker and packing Saratoga trunks for days or weeks before "taking a rest." They don a tidy flannel walking costume, fill a hand basket with a few toilet articles, and start on their walking or tricycle tour over the charming roads, making detours, as they fancy, over the heaths. It is not uncommon to see a double tricycle with husband and wife riding through the country for their vacation. Doubtless the good health of these women is due largely to their outdoor exercise. In this class will be found the best of housemakers, the broad minded philanthropists and reformers and the happiest and most useful wives, mothers and sisters.

The English wife in this class is no drudge; she commands a retinue of servants that would appall the American husband on domestic pay day. The standing of a family socially depends somewhat upon the number of servants employed. "We could easily manage our household service with one servant," said a model mother to me, "but son and daughters would rather economize in other ways and keep two maids for the appearance of the thing." The irregularity, the timely luncheon of the English household would make a drudge of the head were it not for the numbers of servants usually employed. I have been most delightfully entertained in several charming, perfectly ordered homes of men engaged in large manufacturing interests, and find that the usual recipe of servants consists of a cook, house maid, nurse, governess, gardener, groom and valet. The scarcity of labor keeps these servants respectful and attentive, and their "character" depends upon the length of time they serve one master. This makes commanding and serving much less annoying than with us in America, where the help expects to rule or ruin. If the mistress of this manse is given to benevolence, as she usually is, she employs a woman philanthropist to read the Bible and visit the sick, the afflicted or the fallen with messages of consolation, the loaf or the bunch of flowers, as the case may require.

The zeal and magnitude of charities carried on by this class of women in the cities of England is beautiful to contemplate. Considering the great demoralization of the masses throughout the British Empire, it appears to me that these women, and their hearty co-laborers, their husbands, fathers and brothers, are holding up by main force the whole structure of British society. They are usually devoted to church duties, the church leading rather than following in works of reform and charity. I am pleased to note the absence of religious cant in their conversation and methods; they do not expect the Lord to say to them as their apprentice, but with an executive ability born of real and common sense they apply the law as laid down in His word. There is an entire absence of silly small talk and affectation among them, which gives place to genial, philanthropic or political subjects. Altogether the women of the middle class of England are charming to study and to know.—Home Journal.

Cookery for Children.

Too little attention is paid to the food prepared for children; the care and arrangement is left to servants who are either incompetent themselves or care so little about the matter as to cook it in the manner they find the easiest to themselves. It is of great consequence to fix the times of taking food as well as to regulate the quantity given to a child. The mother should, unless she has servants who can be thoroughly trusted, personally attend to these arrangements; it is her province. There is great danger that an infant under 3 years of age will be overfed if it be left to the discretion of the nurse. These persons, generally, to stop the screaming of a child, whether it proceed from pain or crossness, or repletion (as it often does), give it something to eat—often that which is very injurious, to temp the appetite; if it will only eat and stop crying they do not care for the future inconvenience which this habit of indulgence may bring on the child and its mother.

Arrange as early as possible the regular times of giving food to children, according to their age and constitution. Young infants require food every two hours when awake; after 3 months old they may go three hours, then cautiously lengthen the time, as the child can bear it. But remember that all temperaments are not alike. Some of the same age may require more food than others. One rule, however, will apply to all—never give food to amuse a child or keep it quiet when it is not hungry, or to reward it for being good. You may as rationally hope to extinguish a fire by pouring on oil as to cure a peevish temper or to curb a violent one by pampering the appetite for luxuries in diet.—Chicago News.

Kitchen Dignity.

An exceedingly ludicrous and also exasperating incident of the complaint about household service is the statement that the maids are not treated with sufficient dignity. One of the loudest complaints we have heard is that a well bred person, who, deciding to take service, was driven from it through humiliation occasioned by the master of the house standing up before her, without a word, to be helped with his greatcoat, taking the help for granted, as if she were an automaton.

Yet in such a case the maid fails to realize that the more she is treated like an automaton by the gentlemen of the house, the better it is for her. She does not, or she should not, desire to be either a lady—using the word technically, and with no reflection on her good manners—or an individual with them, and the prouder and more high spirited she is, the more readily she should perceive this. With the women of the household it is a very different matter, and it would be a household so far out of the common sort as to have escaped our notice where the female members did not put their serving women on a friendly footing, take a personal interest in their affairs, help them through their difficulties and respect their individuality.—Harper's Bazar.

The Chestnut Bell Outdone.

The inventor of the chestnut bell was before the patent office yesterday endeavoring to patent an improvement on his previous atrocious invention. The improvement consists of an attachment, which will probably give a new lease of life to the now obsolete chestnut bell. The new device consists of an elastic band connected with the bell, but fastened to the other side of the voidcont. When the bell is struck a miniature rat runs across the breast of the wearer and stops in full view of the victim. To make it more effective, the word "rats" in white letters on a black background is inscribed on the rat. The inventor wanted a patent that would cover not only the device, but the word "rats" also, his idea being to prevent any infringement on this expression. After due deliberation the examiner decided that as necessary a word as "rats" was not patentable and declined to grant the monopoly to the enterprising inventor. The other features of the device were favorably acted upon.—Washington Star.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

DIED.

LOHSE—On Saturday, 14th instant, William Lohse, a native of Holstein, Germany, from aneurism of the heart, in the 52nd year of his age.

Delta Stock Yard,

LADNER'S LANDING.

NOTICE OF SALE OF

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 4 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.

Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. D&W

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company,

[LIMITED.]

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C

NOTICE.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLlowing described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 10th of March, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Share.	Amount.
John Smith	150	1520	19 20
C. A. Vernon	1631	100	1 60

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C., May 12, 1887. may20 W 2t

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 12th and other sections of the set of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 50, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2 d-w

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest. corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all newly furnished in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jsnel

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

jsnel D&W

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

LOT NO. 1809, VICTORIA CITY.

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of William A. G. Young, formerly of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1882, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar General.

Land Registry Office Victoria, 11th May 1887. my 11

MARRIED LADIES or those contemplating marriage, will, by sending TEN CENTS to pay postage, etc., receive by return mail a package of Goods and information important to every lady. my20W P. S. BRILL, New Haven, Ct.

FOR MEN!

THE GREVILLE TREATMENT

Permanently restores Exhausted Vitality, Lost Manhood, and General Debility, Varicocele and Spermatorrhœa safely and speedily cured. Absolute success guaranteed when other treatment fails. Our Treatise and Directions for Home Cure Mailed Free.

GREVILLE REMEDY AGENCY

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Nervous, Debilitated Sufferers

From early indiscretions, excesses, etc., I will send you FREE a Treatise on the cause and cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Loss of Memory, etc., that will save you hundreds in doctors' bills. Address in confidence,

DR. F. B. BRILL, New Haven, Conn. my20 W

FOR SALE—At once for cash, one new House containing two rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Seaton and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $1,400. Also for sale 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to BETTERIDGE & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LOMAX, Lake Island. apl2 D&W

TO AGENTS

THE CARE PIN NEEDLE Nos 46 and